

HOME NEWS

Patients are happier with hospital life but want more privacy

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Patients are more satisfied with a stay in hospital than they were a few years ago, according to the most recent survey published today by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

The report, based on the views of 10,800 patients from 28 hospitals, from 1970 and from 40 hospitals between 1971 and 1972, found far less dissatisfaction expressed by patients in the later period. Twenty-three aspects of hospital life were said to be improved, nine were equal and one was worse.

Twenty-eight questions were put to patients about the ward and its equipment, sanitary accommodation, meals, activities, care and overall contentment. The responses showed a high degree of general contentment and the wards were on the whole liked and said to be bright and cheerful whatever their plan.

The chief criticism was that wards were too hot, too stuffy and too noisy at night. Some patients disliked the discomfort of protective undersheets and plastic mattress covers.

More criticism was directed towards the sanitary arrangements than anything else. Patients were concerned with lack of privacy as well as with shortages. But a greater improvement was shown since 1971 in that aspect of hospital life than in any other.

Boredom was frequently mentioned as a burden. Patients suggested improved visiting hours, a better radio service and the provision of more diversional activities to counter it. Easing woken at an early hour gave rise to many complaints, but there was a

Commerce is claiming more new graduates

From a Staff Reporter

A

significant change in the first destinations of graduates was reported in Manchester yesterday by the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments.

The unit says in its statistic report for 1976 that more new graduates are going into industry and commerce and far fewer into public service.

An increasing number of graduates from universities and polytechnics are also obtaining posts in law and accountancy. Law has overtaken mathematics as the most popular single subject at university. On the other hand the proportion of those going into teacher training and education has dropped considerably.

Although the general employment situation was worse in 1976 than in 1975 the proportion of graduates still looking for a permanent job at the end of the year was practically the same—a surprisingly good situation given much better opportunities.

Patients said that in general they enjoyed their stay in hospital. Long-stay patients were less critical than those on a short stay. Dormitories and day rooms were considered comfortable but there were frequent complaints about noise, lack of privacy and inadequate lockers.

Patients were most pleased with social activities, the staff treatment and the feeling of security. But there was increasing dissatisfaction with the fact that patients did not see doctors enough. Two thousand patients from nine hospitals answered questions.

Patients and their Hospitals and Psychiatric Hospitals viewed by Patients. (The King's Fund, 126 Albert Street, London, NW1 7NE, £3.75).

Closure of provincial theatres is averted

By Kenneth Goding
Arts Reporter

A successful outcome to talks between the Arts Council and Moss Empires means that four large provincial theatres will remain open at least until next March. Their long-term future is the subject of further discussion.

A similar arrangement is expected to be reached with Howard and Wyndham Ltd, which owns three theatres outside London.

Equally, the actors' union, set to strike although no written announcement of a strike for the four theatres owned by Moss Empires, its campaign would continue with demonstrations today outside seven theatres whose closure has been feared.

The Moss Empires theatres are the Hippodrome at Birmingham and Old Bristol, the Empire, Liverpool, and the Palace, Manchester. Howard and Wyndham are responsible

for the Royal Court, Liverpool, the Opera House, Manchester, and the New Oxford.

The Arts Council said yesterday: "We are assisting Moss Empires to keep the theatres open until the end of the present financial year. We have a sum of money allocated to assist in keeping provincial theatres open in the financial year and we are now engaged in discussions with the parties concerned: the theatre owners and local authorities, to find a long-term solution".

Moss Empires were a step ahead of Howard and Wyndham, the Arts Council said.

"We are hopeful and optimistic that they, that is, should be able to earn back money for them as well".

The amount of financial assistance was not disclosed. In 1975-76, the Arts Council made available for touring grants and guarantees totalling £1,164,000.

Letters, page 15

Ministers asked to help evicted couple with baby

By Pat Healey

Central Services Correspondent

Two government ministers are being asked to intervene over the new policy towards the homeless adopted by Berkshire County Council, which limits help to homeless families to 28 days.

Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, yesterday demanded a meeting with Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, after a family with a baby aged 13 weeks was denied further help.

They were living with Mrs Lucas's parents, who evicted them. Berkshire social services department placed the family in bed and breakfast accommodation, but applied the 28-day rule and stopped paying the cost last week. Slough housing authority has refused to rehouse them on the grounds that their homelessness was contrived.

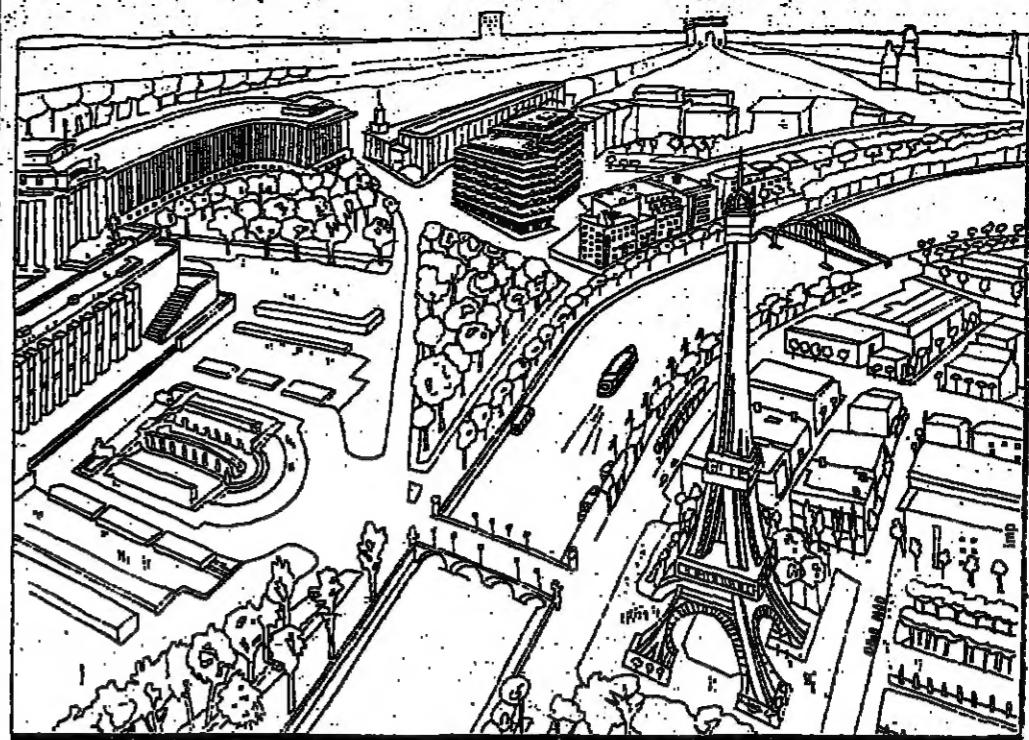
The family's bed and breakfast costs are being paid by Shelter, who pointed out that Berkshire and Slough are acting contrary to the spirit of the homelessness circular, 1974.

ment commissioner for administration.

overlooking the Trocadero gardens

LES PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
"Marc Boissière"

2, avenue d'Iéna 75116 Paris - France
the most exclusive address



The first owners already enjoy the most magnificent site in Paris.

Studios, suites, apartments, art gallery in 2 buildings of outstanding class

Information - SECIP SAVEG, 59 bd Suchet, 75016 Paris - France - tel. 524.46.88

Britain to try to widen Nato reservists' membership

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

Nato reserve officers who belong to an organization that is a year older than Nato itself will meet in Britain for the first time at their thirtieth annual congress next week.

Britain's most celebrated reserve officer, the Prince of Wales, will open the conference at the Duke of York's Headquarters, London, on Monday.

The Confédération Internationale des Officiers de Réserve (CIOR) was formed in 1948 by reserve officers from Western countries. But Britain did not join until 1963, through the Reserve Forces Association, which includes serving and retired members of all the service reserves.

Nato countries not officially represented, are Portugal, Turkey and Iceland, which do not belong to the CIOR, and Luxembourg, which is too small to send a delegation of its own.

Motor cyclist knocked down minister on lawn

Stephen Freestone, a baker's roundsman, had an outrageous burst of temper the day he was involved in a dispute over riding his motor cycle across the lawn of his next-door neighbour, a government minister, it was stated at Greenwich Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Mr Freestone, aged 21, was given a two-month suspended prison sentence and fined £35 after admitting assaulting Mr Moyle, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security. He was also fined a further £20 for damaging Mr Moyle's glasses and shirt, and ordered to pay compensation and £20 costs.

Mr Arthur Protheroe, for the defence, said that Mr Freestone was motor cycle mad and his machine, which he had had only two weeks, was his obsession. He was in the habit of riding it across Mr Moyle's lawn in Montpelier Row, Blackheath, to avoid steep steps leading to his flat.

A note was pinned to his machine warning him not to take the short cut. He had an argument with the neighbour who put it there and as he rode across the lawn he was faced by another neighbour, Mr Moyle, standing in the gap. Mr Protheroe added: "He denies he deliberately rode at him to injure him."

The minister was knocked down and kicked. His glasses were broken, his short torn and his left leg and elbow injured.

Mr Protheroe said Mr Freestone saw his "choice possession", his motor cycle, on the ground and had an outrageous burst of temper for which he is extremely sorry."

Emergency after fault at refinery

British Petroleum's oil refinery at Grangemouth, Firth of Forth, went on emergency alert yesterday after a fault in a power station at the plant.

No one was hurt.

Black smoke carrying sulphur particles hung over the town and fire engines from Falkirk, Bonny and Stirling stood by.

The cause of the fault is to be investigated.

Army Benevolent Fund

The Army Benevolent Fund spent more than £1m in relief work during the year ended March 31.

General Sir John Moore, the chairman, said yesterday that the charity's work by corps and regimental associations brought the total to more than £1,680,000.

Economies may force women to alter pill brand

Women on the contraceptive pill who move from one part of London to another are likely to have to change their pills from next year, the Family Planning Association said yesterday.

Area health authorities are planning to reduce the types of contraceptive pill family planning clinics can supply in an effort to save money.

Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow Area Health Authority is planning to cut out seven of the most popular brands from January next year.

Other authorities are also planning their own limited lists, which are usually different from each other.

Mrs Joy Mostyn, the FPA's regional officer said: "Great care is taken in clinics to provide the right pill for patients, but in future they will have to change from one pill to another to suit administrative convenience."

MPs set up an all-party group to lend bicycles

Mr John Horan, Under-Secretary for Transport, yesterday opened a "pool" of 17 bicycles that are to be available to MPs who pay £5 a year to join the all-party Friends of Cycling Group.

Bicycles, which have been given by manufacturers in Britain and EEC countries, will be kept in New Palace Yard.

Sir George Young, Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, and chairman of the group, said: "Many MPs live or work close to Westminster, and the bicycle is the best way of getting to and from the Commons."

Mr Anthony Steen, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Waterloo, who cycled 10 miles a day said: "We want to get a trend. Cycling is quick, cheap and healthy. Pedestrians are far safer with cyclists about."

Princess opens bridge

Princess Alexandra yesterday opened a new £12m bridge across the Itchen river at Southampton. It replaces the old floating bridges.

Orwell prize winner

Mr John Berger, the writer and art critic, has won the 1977 George Orwell Memorial Prize for his book *Ways of Seeing*, first published in New Zealand. The £50 award was begun two years ago by Penguin Books.

Trust Houses Forte give opportunities to school leavers

THF – probably the world's largest hotel, catering and leisure group – is making its contribution to Britain's school leaver problem.

- 1 2,500 young people will join Trust Houses Forte this year alone
- 2 1,000 direct from school
- 3 150 from catering colleges and universities
- 4 350 industrial release students and 1,000 others in seasonal jobs

All these young people will be trained by our 150 training specialists, helped by our ever expanding team of "on the job" trainers now 3,000 strong. Many will attend a wide range of training courses from craft and apprenticeship schemes to sophisticated postgraduate programmes.

This represents real career opportunities for young people.

This is how we are making our contribution to Britain's economy



Ring 01-567 3444 or 061-969 6111
for reservations at any of our 800 hotels worldwide

HOME NEWS

Government has to drop water nationalization plansBy John Young
Planning Reporter

A reprieve for private water companies and a death sentence for the British Waterways Board are among the main proposals of the White Paper on the water industry in England and Wales, published yesterday.

Most of its recommendations remain as outlined in the Government's consultation document issued in March last year. A notable exception concerns the future of the 28 remaining private companies, which supply about one fifth of the nation's needs, and which the document suggested should be integrated with the regional authorities.

Terse, but with unusual frankness for an official publication, the Government concedes that that is no longer possible. In other words, as proposed by Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury, who has been the companies' main advocate in the Commons, the Liberals will not support any form of nationalization.

The White Paper repeats the Government's contention that the present arrangement is wrong in principle and anomalous in practice. It remains their firm intention that the companies should, over the rest of the decade, in stages, be brought into public ownership and integrated with the water authorities.

"However, they appreciate from their consultations that such a proposal at this time will not gain sufficient parliamentary support. The Government have accordingly decided that the integration of the companies can be deferred for the moment."

Nonetheless, the White Paper says that clear cut water should ultimately be a nationalized industry, analogous to other public utilities, with devolved power to manage its own detailed planning of resources.

It therefore calls for the establishment of a new National Water Authority to be merged with the new authority which would be created by the existing National Water Council, who said the council was ready to start when asked.

A much more contentious proposal is that the British Waterways Board be merged with the new authority, which would take over responsibility for inland navigation.

The White Paper acknowledges that the suggestion for such a merger in the consultative document met with a widely divergent response.

Particular concern was expressed about future arrangements for financing the waterways and responsibility for freight activities. It states:

"The Association of County Councils said it was disappointed that no basic changes were proposed in the structure and role of regional authorities. In its views on the consultative document, it had emphasized that the water service should be brought under direct democratic control."

The White Paper refers frequently to future devolution and the question of transferring powers to Scottish and Welsh assemblies. In the case of Wales, which is directly affected since its water system is closely

linked with that of England, it concludes that the Welsh National Water Development Authority and the Severn-Trent Water Authority should be answerable with Wales to the Welsh assembly, but that nothing should change the central principle that river basins should be managed as complete units.

Welsh nationalist reaction last night was sharply critical. Mr Glynfor Evans, MP for Carmarthen and president of Plaid Cymru, said the recommendations meant that the great water resources of Wales would be exploited in the interests of industry in the western South-east of England, the Midlands and Merseyside.

The White Paper is designed to give the English authority even greater control than it has today over Welsh water, deny the people of Wales any benefit from a resource for which the demand is increasing rapidly", he said.

The Association of County Councils said it was disappointed that no basic changes were proposed in the structure and role of regional authorities. In its views on the consultative document, it had emphasized that the water service should be brought under direct democratic control."

The Association of District Councils criticized the conclusion that the water authorities should retain full statutory

responsibility for sewerage. The association said it would fight "tooth and nail" to gain control of sewerage responsibilities and described the White Paper's recommendation as "one more step away from democratic local government towards control by large bureaucracies".

The Confederation of British Industry supported this plan for a national water authority but was concerned that membership would not adequately reflect the fact that industry was the major user of water "as was well illustrated during last year's drought".

The proposal to increase local authority membership would also decrease industrial membership, and the CBI would be asking to meet the Government on the question.

The Inland Waterways Association welcomed the concept of a national navigation authority, but the Inland Waterways Board expressed regret that the Government had not accepted the method recommended by the board.

Consolidated Gold Fields replied that they were doing all they could within the constraints of South Africa towards the bishops' moral objectives.

A dialogue with the company, initiated by Cardinal Heenan just before he died, was continued under his successor. The Roman Catholic position was based on a 1975 report by Christian Concern for Southern Africa, which commented that "as far as the sale was an important event, evidence of increasing concern within the churches about their role as investors".

Blame for this state of affairs was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented as something that is of some

"dangerous and a threat to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom". Mr Fyn added: "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like it for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes".

Blame for this state of affairs

was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Fyn said that Britain's predicament was not unique in that respect. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to it to deny that we have a lot to answer for", he said.

By pushing up expectations through excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been the case.

Mr Fyn added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the curse of stagflation".

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says

"We often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner". Mr Fyn said: "As it happens that message was sent out again last weekend and clear". Economic growth seems to be presented

OVERSEAS

White House asks Senate to help Budget Director facing \$1.5m loss on forced shares sale

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 13

President Carter has written to the Senate committee asking it to help rescue his old friend, tennis partner, one-time banker and current Administration Budget Director, Mr Bert Lance, from possibly grave financial difficulties.

Mr Lance currently faces the prospect of losing about \$1.5m (£880,000), unless the Senate's governmental affairs committee decides to revise an agreement with him that forces him to sell a large amount of bank shares by the end of the year.

Mr Lance said today that whatever the committee decides he will do his best to help.

The "Lance Affair" as it is swiftly coming to be known, has all the ingredients of the sort of personality-conflict-of-interest-White House-against-Congress scandal that Washington so greatly enjoys in the last and founds sumptuous.

Mr Lance is an outspoken, ebullient and colourful new committee of the capital. About 20 years ago he was just a junior bank clerk in the tiny town of Calhoun, Georgia, but today he is among the most influential members of the White House. Indeed some observers call him the "Deputy President".

Then the bank announced it had \$2.5m of real estate losses and would stop distributing dividends, and the shares fell

still further to about \$9.50 today.

Mr Lance took something like a \$50,000 a year cut in his salary to join the Administration, and he received about \$153,000 in dividend income from the Atlanta Bank. The dividend income has stopped, and Mr Lance, besides facing the prospect of having to sell his shares at a time when they have a low value, also has to make regular interest payments on some \$5m of bank borrowings.

These developments are going to place Mr Lance under substantial financial pressure. He wants to put his bank shares into a blind trust and let the trustee sell them whenever he can agree to a private deal, without facing the Senate's December 31 deadline.

No other Government official has been forced to sell shares and cash assets and required under President Carter's conflict-of-interest guidelines.

Mr Lance said today that the Senate asked him to sell his shares because the rules of conflict of interest were so vague when he faced the Senate committee. "I just happened to be here," he said.

The Senate committee will review the situation tomorrow.



Washington visit: Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, arrived in Washington yesterday for two days of deliberations with President Carter. (From left: Frau Schmidt, Mrs Carter, Herr Schmidt, Mr Carter.)

The Chancellor, who came from Canada, where he is reported to have secured an agreement on the imminent resumption of uranium shipments to West Germany and Britain, is likely to find the going more difficult in the American capital. President Carter is still unhappy about West Germany's determination to press ahead with the sale of

nuclear reactors and uranium recycling technology to Brazil. Herr Schmidt can also expect to come under renewed pressure to do more to stimulate Western economic recovery by increasing West German consumption. The Chancellor will want to explain his government's concern about President Carter's tough human rights campaign and the mistrust this has produced in the Soviet Union. Bonn has made it clear on numerous occasions that it is afraid a deterioration in East-West relations is likely to undermine its Ostpolitik.

Palestinians reject Carter plan

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, July 13

Rebuked during national and local elections this week, Japan's anti-conservative movement was thrown into further disarray today when the central committee of the Socialist Party split into two feuding factions and Mr Ryokiichi Minobe, the controversial Governor of Tokyo, conceded that his left-wing administration had lost the confidence of all executives.

At the same time, two of Japan's most prominent left-wing leaders, Mr Tomomi Narita, chairman of the Socialist Party, and Mr Masashi Ishibashi, the party's secretary general, told the central committee workers had lacked zeal. He also declared that the Socialists had undermined the left-wing opposition forces before the election with a call for an alliance which would exclude the Communists.

The immediate repercussions of the conservative advance in the local elections will be felt in the cities of Tokyo and Osaka. In Tokyo, Mr Minobe, who is 73, and serving his third four-year term as Governor with the support of Communists and Socialists, admitted today that he was "more than dismayed" by the election results.

Meanwhile, Mr Joseph Cakano, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare has announced a new programme to provide government subsidies for families that adopt unwanted babies. The Administration will also support a proposal that the Government should pay the maternity expenses of women who plan to have their babies adopted.

The argument, of course, is not about money. Maternity costs much more than abortion. Mr Cakano, like the President, is strongly opposed to abortion as a practice, on moral grounds, but they both support the Supreme Court which has upheld state laws permitting it.

The anti-abortion forces, who describe themselves as Pro-Life, are still agitating for a constitutional amendment banning abortion. They consider the ruling against subsidized abortion as a victory and those who believe that abortions should be freely available consider it a defeat.

At the same time, two Russians who hijacked an Aeroflot jet to Helsinki on Sunday night, The handover took place at Helsinki airport and journalists were told about it less than 10 minutes before it happened.

Alexander Zvirnyak, aged 19, and Glinady Satsikov, aged 21, who were armed only with a grenade which did not contain

explosives, surrendered peacefully early on Tuesday.

The Fins made it clear from the start that they would be extradited automatically because of the Finnish-Soviet anti-hijacking agreement. The Ministry of Justice said the decision was made on two laws concerning a criminal act and a hijacking. The two men were flown back to the Soviet Union on a special Aeroflot flight. AP and UPI.

The more moderate Arab leaders want a future Palestinian state to have only semi-independent status. Only this week King Hussein of Jordan and President Sadat of Egypt were agreeing in Alexandria that the future Palestine should be "linked" with Jordan.

Mr Labadi's statement, however, was not quite as harsh as it might at first appear. The PLO has nothing against what it calls "a special relationship" with Jordan, since at least a million Palestinians live within the Hashemite kingdom, but it is frightened of being incorporated into Jordan itself as a kind of satellite nation whose leaders would be forced to obey the orders of the rest of the Arab world.

Mr Carter never suggested that a Palestinian state linked to Jordan should be an obligatory step towards a Middle East peace, but the Palestinians are under no illusions about the pressures which could be brought to bear upon them to accept such a notion.

Mr Carter's statement, however, was not quite as harsh as it might at first appear. The PLO has nothing against what it calls "a special relationship" with Jordan, since at least a million Palestinians live within the Hashemite kingdom, but it is frightened of being incorporated into Jordan itself as a kind of satellite nation whose leaders would be forced to obey the orders of the rest of the Arab world.

Mr Sadat said today that he will not end the state of war with Israel except after the last Israeli soldier evacuates Arab land. He offered to set up diplomatic and trade relations with the Jewish state five years after a peace treaty is signed.

Speaking to a delegation of American congressmen in Alexandria, Mr Sadat said: "As far as we are concerned, the ultimate decision on the Palestinian future should and will be ours. That decision belongs to no one else."

"As long as there is a single Israeli soldier on our soil, I

Arab centre opened by Dr Owen

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, July 13

In an extraordinary meeting in Jerusalem today the Israeli Government gave Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, mandate to present his proposals for a Middle East peace settlement to President Carter when they meet in Washington next week.

Mr Begin drafted his proposal earlier this week in consultations with the Foreign and Defence Ministers, and submitted them in writing to the Cabinet today. An official communiqué said the text was submitted in writing "to preclude any impression."

The communiqué said all members of the Cabinet took part in the discussions and part in the negotiations and the proposals were approved unanimously.

A strict blackout on details of the plan was maintained.

Mr Begin said in an interview after the meeting that the decisions were not meant to be secret and would be published in due course. He explained: "Out of respect for the President of the United States, he must be the first to hear the proposals."

A reliable informant said the proposals were specific and dealt with a final peace settlement. They did not cover the option of interim agreements.

Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister, has talked about partial agreements but Mr Begin was definitely opposed to them, the source added.

In an adjacent room, Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, gave Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, the mandate to present his proposals for a Middle East peace settlement to President Carter when they meet in Washington next week.

Mr Begin drafted his proposal earlier this week in consultations with the Foreign and Defence Ministers, and submitted them in writing to the Cabinet today. An official communiqué said the text was submitted in writing "to preclude any impression."

The communiqué said all members of the Cabinet took part in the discussions and the proposals were approved unanimously.

A strict blackout on details of the plan was maintained.

Mr Begin said in an interview after the meeting that the decisions were not meant to be secret and would be published in due course. He explained: "Out of respect for the President of the United States, he must be the first to hear the proposals."

A reliable informant said the proposals were specific and dealt with a final peace settlement. They did not cover the option of interim agreements.

Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister, has talked about partial agreements but Mr Begin was definitely opposed to them, the source added.

Envoy of Ocean Islanders in London talks

By Marcel Berlins

The Rev Tebuke Rosan, the Banaban representative, had talks yesterday with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, over the future of Ocean Island.

The Banabans, the original inhabitants of Ocean Island, but now living on Rabi, an island near Fiji, are seeking independence from the Gilbert Islands.

The British Government has made an ex gratia offer to the Banabans of more than £6m, in compensation for the mining exploitation of their homeland, Ocean Island, by the British Phosphate Commission.

Mr Rosan told Dr Owen that the Banabans would accept the offer only if it was tied to an understanding that Ocean Island, where they want to return, would be separated from the Gilberts.

It is understood that Dr Owen explained that the British Government was in a difficult position over the Banabans' independence claim because of opposition from the Gilbert Islands.

Mr Rosan explained that the British Government had a duty to "make a serious effort" towards ensuring Israel withdraws from Arab territories.

Mr Rosan said the greater powers had a duty to "make a serious effort" towards ensuring Israel withdraws from Arab territories.

Plus many more varied articles, reviews, reports and surveys.

COMMENTARY—BERNARD CRICK defends Penguin Books against aggressively right-wing assaults; also recounts the futility of parliamentary reform.

WHAT SORT OF CRISIS?—A. W. WRIGHT shows the lack of basic political resolution underlying the economy.

THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY: THE ROAD TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT?—NEIL NUGENT and DAVID LOWE following the much-discussed analysis of the Italian Communist Party, give a study of the French Communist Party, also showing a guarded optimism about its de-sovietisation.

THE INDIAN ELECTION AND AFTER—DR CHAUDHURY discusses India's return to parliamentary government.

THE UNIVERSITIES' ALTERNATIVE IN QUATERNARY EDUCATION—RONALD TRESS exposes the rigidity of University thinking in relation to continuing education.

Plus many more varied articles, reviews, reports and surveys.

ORDER FORM

To: The Political Quarterly, Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street, London WC1X 0BP

Please send me copies of the July issue of The Political Quarterly at £2 (North America \$6) including p & p.

Please enter my name for an annual subscription to The Political Quarterly at £8 (North America \$23).

I enclose my cheque for

From

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NEW BOOKS

Fiction

The becalmed riot

Terra Nostra
By Carlos Fuentes
(Secker & Warburg, £5.90)

The Death of Artemio Cruz
By Carlos Fuentes

Both novels translated by Margaret Sayers Peden
(Secker & Warburg, £5.90)
Great artist of our time, great destroyer of tranquil consciences, great creator of human hope. In such terms did Carlos Fuentes, born in 1929, currently Mexico's ambassador to France, inscribe his *Las Flores Conscientes* (1959) to Luis Bunuel. Now, in this avesome latest work of half a million words, for which such standby compliments as masterpiece seem almost patronizing, Fuentes has not only earned the praise of that early book's dedicatee but given us a fine cruel look at Western civilization.

Hitherto his novels have been technically daring studies of the inner effects on his own society of the Mexican revolution: homegrown products perhaps too weightily influenced by his European reading. In *Terra Nostra*, a finely balanced digest of his immense learning and even deeper experience, we bear at last the ringing tones of his own voice.

A summary of the plot will deter you from this giant volume: it sounds like fantasy. Taking an alternative point of time (when Philip II of Spain is building the Escorial to house his ancestors and all Europe is in the vortex of discovering the New World), Fuentes employs the thrills of that moment as a focus for everything else in history. He offers present, past and future reality as a totally spontaneous combustion. Coaching us through excursions in and out of time, he gathers into a formidably original pattern all the details in our western lives we half remember: the childish dreams, sixth-form facts and adult doubts and queries, which have haunted us for years and made too little, a book, the more you brood

sense now make almost too much for comfort. We are asked to identify not so much with individuals, as usually in novels, but with our whole civilization, as never before.

This book is virtually impossible to read, let alone judge, far from assimilate, in anything less than a long exile. The reader may, once, as his alter ego is, both inclement and despair to the slow plot of the page-numbers, that these dense (and, if he admires, often garulous) paragraphs stretching into infinity need years of tough digestive effort to make their final—or any—mature effect. Nothing really exists, a character says, if it is not "perceived to paper." It might be Fuentes speaking. This book creates a huge and well-structured re-

ality slow to tell you who anyone is or even why he is there. Whole pages are literally unreadable at first reading, sometimes crammed with a doggerel, sometimes promising values that are beyond human experience. Often Fuentes distils his irritable sense of the indefinability of life into a plethora of epigrams that slide out of wit into the merely gnomic. Brain reeling, you feel you are having the unprintable law of thing-gummi-dynamics expounded at a rock concert by a humourless poet who stutters. Here is language shouted down by its own prolixity. We are in the presence of an afflictus almost too divine.

His physical world is vivid and hot. There is a lot of torture, burning, rape, birth, urine, stench, pain, semen and injury to be relished. But he does compel us to both focus and feel in other terms than normal. "Show me a normal even, and I shall call it, because it is normal, miraculous," someone (who?) says at some (which?) point. As you gather, we are very little indulged in ease of narrative. It might all be a dream. (It often is; then, a moment later, it is not.) But his miracles do slowly become normal. Every vision in this becalmed riot of yours and mine makes a book, the more you brood

over it, become ever more real and familiar.

So the action, which at times is as aimlessly cheap as a historical romance, is always hypnotic. One can never guess where it will tend. In pages packed with vultures, dogs, villains, excrement, princesses and symbols, the whole undigested agony of Europe is presented in a crisp art light. And even though that which is quite enough, Fuentes is manipulating prose bravely to take us into that maddening muddled middle area which we sense to be just outside human experience: extensions of the psyche, a super reality somewhere. He takes us to the edge of our mental imprisonment. After a few pages it is our own fault if we cannot face the charted land out there, the newer world.

The other novel, a reissue, written in 1962, is much more literal, if not clumsy. Here in this story of a divided political and ex-revolutionary reminiscing in flashes on his deathbed, the squeaks of Proust behind the long paragraphs, the Don Quixote strain of the imagination, covering many pages but little ground, are a shade too obtrusive to give the real Fuentes a chance. But this, of course, is to judge him by the unique standard of *Terra Nostra*.

Cruz means cross, equals re-volution, thus a rather stiff impersonation of Mexico itself: that reason alone the hero never really rises from his striking deathbed or property relives the thrills of battle (though there are plenty of vivid fighting and fire scenes) of his corruption as husband, statesman and human being. The choice of three narrative voices for the same person—Cruz is not only corrupted, but divided—is a stylistic trick of structure, but it works: The technique forces you (Fuentes is not averse to the use of literary force) into intimacy not only with the man, but with power, that terrible synonym of love.

Enjoy this grand novelist at your leisure. You will need lots of it.

David Hughes

Mackintosh's design for Liverpool's Anglican cathedral.

The might have been

Charles Remond

Mackintosh and the Modern Movement
By Thomas Howarth
(Routledge, £16.50)

Glasgow (a city of which I'm very fond) has many disadvantages to struggle against. One of the biggest has been a notably stupid corporation. By history Glasgow corporation will be remembered partly by the blight that it has built—the deserts of Easterhouse, for example, or the new high-rise Gorbals. And partly by the beauty that it has let be demolished.

One such demolition was a building by Glasgow's great Art Nouveau architect and designer, Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Thomas Howarth ended the first edition of this pioneering study of Mackintosh (in 1952) with the good news that the corporation had bought this same building. "The prophet has found honour in his own country," he wrote.

It was an aberration from that corporation soon corrected. In this second edition, Professor Howarth records how the contents were first shifted, then the building turned into a discount house, then demolished.

Mackintosh would have recognized this dismal pasturage from his own life. Recognition was never his. His major surviving building, the Glasgow School of Art, got little attention at the time. Now, to walk through its corridors and rooms is like a doorway into a new world of spatial invention. It's an architectural hybrid of Art Nouveau, English Arts-and-Crafts, and Japanese-style carpentry. The whole is far more than the sum of its influences.

She excels at evoking the scenes in this house: her first husband pointing a shotgun through a letterbox at her, her father in an uncontrolled frenzy, the helplessness of her mother and herself, the humiliation a previous lover caused her. The joy of Hart was his kindness; but when he unexpectedly lost control of himself, she attacked him while trying to demolish her fears. Or so her self-courtesy suggests. I recommend her entire story for its courage and its insight into influences and needs.

Philip Larkin's poem "Love" is aptly quoted by his selection of puzzled English male writers. Perhaps he should include Edna O'Brien's novels in his next lesson.

Daybreak, by Pat McGrath (W. H. Allen, £4.95). The weather in *Daybreak*, set mostly in Dalton with excursions to Southend, is of lively significance. "Bloody wretched rain" or "doin' some fu . . ." The people are subdued, and Mr McGrath writes with vivid assurance (and a bit of optimism) of well-intended lives amazingly resigned to almost nothing. Imagination is regarded as a threat; the narrator, Rick, is 19 with several A-levels but unemployed except for a couple of weeks in a warehouse; he lives with a 17-year-old girl as a squatter, his mother is an alcoholic and he drifts into considering his mind with LSD. The descriptive writing is gently, authentically moving.

Excellency, by David Beatty (Secker & Warburg, £4.10). An enterprising pilot runs his own airline carrying cargo in and out of Africa until he runs into trouble with a coup and counter-coup in a country called Kajabdi (which in some ways resembles Uganda). The hero, Rick, is 19 with several A-levels but unemployed except for a couple of weeks in a warehouse; he lives with a 17-year-old girl as a squatter, his mother is an alcoholic and he drifts into considering his mind with LSD. The descriptive writing is gently, authentically moving.

Excellency, by David Beatty (Secker & Warburg, £4.10). An enterprising pilot runs his own airline carrying cargo in and out of Africa until he runs into trouble with a coup and counter-coup in a country called Kajabdi (which in some ways resembles Uganda). The hero, Rick, is 19 with several A-levels but unemployed except for a couple of weeks in a warehouse; he lives with a 17-year-old girl as a squatter, his mother is an alcoholic and he drifts into considering his mind with LSD. The descriptive writing is gently, authentically moving.

Crime
By Jacqueline Wilson
(Macmillan, £3.25)

The Cost of Silence
By Margaret Yorke
(Hutchinson, £3.75)

Making Hate
By Jacqueline Wilson
(Macmillan, £3.25)

The Cost of Silence
By Margaret Yorke
(Hutchinson, £3.75)

Who's Who 1977
The essential reference book for all kinds of people about all kinds of people. Completely up-to-date: 2688 pages: more than 25,000 entries. £20.00

Adam & Charles Black

Next week: Michael Ratcliffe returns from holiday and reviews John Ginger's *The Notable Max*: the life and times of Oliver Goldsmith; Jacky Gillott on Eva Figes' new novel.

**Choice of shibboleths**

Guilts and Losses

Novels of Faith and Doubt in Victorian England

By Robert Lee Wolff

(John Murray, £10.50)

One wonders how many Victorian novels concerned with religion—Mr Gladstone reads We know that Ellen Middleton, John Inglesant, Lothair, Robert Elsmere, and the Story of an African Farm were among them. For the views of those never published, but perhaps even more? One's own list of reading choices comes up soon after this. Professor Wolff has read over 120.

Kingsley, Newman. He shows

how the former's *Hypatia*,

a magnificent but sadly

neglected novel now rare, pic-

ured the novelists C. H. Stoddard,

George Eliot, Charlotte Yonge, Mrs

Olivier, Pearl Craigie, Geraldine Jewsbury, Mark Rutherford, Samuel Butler, Winwood Reade, Mrs Humphry Ward, W. H. Hudson are all treated

with equable insight. Professor Wolff aims to dispel, not to dispute. When he sums up, he is perforce more? One's own list of reading choices comes up soon after this. Professor Wolff has read over 120.

The object of his volume has to be explained to understand his purpose. He discussed on the subjects in Howard in 1974 and 1975. The Gentian Publishing company were invited to

work on the book, and the 1974

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

works he had done with

the author, and the 1975

SPORT

Cricket:

Young men from the west go out to smite Northants

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Northamptonshire, with eight wickets in hand, need 162 to beat Gloucestershire.

A bright, open sky, after some rain in the night, encouraged Northamptonshire to put Gloucestershire in. They had the first four batsmen out for 65, and 18 overs were bowled before the "packers", as the term will no doubt become, only Zahoor got into his innings.

Hodgson, making an excellent opening spell, ending the ball nip in from the off, against the wind. He had Stovold caught at cover, a high catch taken well, being caught at square leg. Then Hodgson was out, and so was the first "packer". This was in the tenth over, 30 for three.

His colleagues clustered enthusiastically around Hodgson. This just now is a John Player Special, now customary in cricket, and will no doubt be compulsory when Packer rules. But there are effects to it, these words which you can understand cricketers demonstrating delight by hugging a colleague, and this was one of them.

The Zahoor was less before to Griffiths, and Gloucestershire were in trouble. I was pleased by this success for Griffiths, the only man in the Northamptonshire side born in the county (how different from our own). Gloucestershire man to change the course of the match.

GLoucestershire: J. S. Hodges, 10 runs; A. Hodgson, 5 runs; C. Larkins, 6 runs; D. A. Gravell, 10 runs; G. R. Phillips, 10 runs; J. C. Hignell, not out; C. E. Rouse, 6 runs; J. C. Post, not out; J. C. Rouse, 3 runs; J. C. Rouse, 3 runs.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-26, 3-34, 4-42, 5-52, 6-60, 7-68, 8-76, 9-84, 10-92, 11-100, 12-108, 13-116, 14-124, 15-132, 16-140, 17-148, 18-156, 19-164, 20-172, 21-180, 22-188, 23-196, 24-204, 25-212, 26-220, 27-228, 28-236, 29-244, 30-252, 31-260, 32-268, 33-276, 34-284, 35-292, 36-298, 37-306, 38-314, 39-322, 40-330, 41-338, 42-346, 43-354, 44-362, 45-370, 46-378, 47-386, 48-394, 49-402, 50-410, 51-418, 52-426, 53-434, 54-442, 55-450, 56-458, 57-466, 58-474, 59-482, 60-490, 61-498, 62-506, 63-514, 64-522, 65-530, 66-538, 67-546, 68-554, 69-562, 70-570, 71-578, 72-586, 73-594, 74-602, 75-610, 76-618, 77-626, 78-634, 79-642, 80-650, 81-658, 82-666, 83-674, 84-682, 85-690, 86-698, 87-706, 88-714, 89-722, 90-730, 91-738, 92-746, 93-754, 94-762, 95-770, 96-778, 97-786, 98-794, 99-802, 100-810, 101-818, 102-826, 103-834, 104-842, 105-850, 106-858, 107-866, 108-874, 109-882, 110-890, 111-898, 112-906, 113-914, 114-922, 115-930, 116-938, 117-946, 118-954, 119-962, 120-970, 121-978, 122-986, 123-994, 124-1002, 125-1010, 126-1018, 127-1026, 128-1034, 129-1042, 130-1050, 131-1058, 132-1066, 133-1074, 134-1082, 135-1090, 136-1098, 137-1106, 138-1114, 139-1122, 140-1130, 141-1138, 142-1146, 143-1154, 144-1162, 145-1170, 146-1178, 147-1186, 148-1194, 149-1202, 150-1210, 151-1218, 152-1226, 153-1234, 154-1242, 155-1250, 156-1258, 157-1266, 158-1274, 159-1282, 160-1290, 161-1298, 162-1306, 163-1314, 164-1322, 165-1330, 166-1338, 167-1346, 168-1354, 169-1362, 170-1370, 171-1378, 172-1386, 173-1394, 174-1402, 175-1410, 176-1418, 177-1426, 178-1434, 179-1442, 180-1450, 181-1458, 182-1466, 183-1474, 184-1482, 185-1490, 186-1498, 187-1506, 188-1514, 189-1522, 190-1530, 191-1538, 192-1546, 193-1554, 194-1562, 195-1570, 196-1578, 197-1586, 198-1594, 199-1602, 200-1610, 201-1618, 202-1626, 203-1634, 204-1642, 205-1650, 206-1658, 207-1666, 208-1674, 209-1682, 210-1690, 211-1698, 212-1706, 213-1714, 214-1722, 215-1730, 216-1738, 217-1746, 218-1754, 219-1762, 220-1770, 221-1778, 222-1786, 223-1794, 224-1802, 225-1810, 226-1818, 227-1826, 228-1834, 229-1842, 230-1850, 231-1858, 232-1866, 233-1874, 234-1882, 235-1890, 236-1898, 237-1906, 238-1914, 239-1922, 240-1930, 241-1938, 242-1946, 243-1954, 244-1962, 245-1970, 246-1978, 247-1986, 248-1994, 249-2002, 250-2010, 251-2018, 252-2026, 253-2034, 254-2042, 255-2050, 256-2058, 257-2066, 258-2074, 259-2082, 260-2090, 261-2098, 262-2106, 263-2114, 264-2122, 265-2130, 266-2138, 267-2146, 268-2154, 269-2162, 270-2170, 271-2178, 272-2186, 273-2194, 274-2202, 275-2210, 276-2218, 277-2226, 278-2234, 279-2242, 280-2250, 281-2258, 282-2266, 283-2274, 284-2282, 285-2290, 286-2298, 287-2306, 288-2314, 289-2322, 290-2330, 291-2338, 292-2346, 293-2354, 294-2362, 295-2370, 296-2378, 297-2386, 298-2394, 299-2402, 300-2410, 301-2418, 302-2426, 303-2434, 304-2442, 305-2450, 306-2458, 307-2466, 308-2474, 309-2482, 310-2490, 311-2498, 312-2506, 313-2514, 314-2522, 315-2530, 316-2538, 317-2546, 318-2554, 319-2562, 320-2570, 321-2578, 322-2586, 323-2594, 324-2602, 325-2610, 326-2618, 327-2626, 328-2634, 329-2642, 330-2650, 331-2658, 332-2666, 333-2674, 334-2682, 335-2690, 336-2698, 337-2706, 338-2714, 339-2722, 340-2730, 341-2738, 342-2746, 343-2754, 344-2762, 345-2770, 346-2778, 347-2786, 348-2794, 349-2802, 350-2810, 351-2818, 352-2826, 353-2834, 354-2842, 355-2850, 356-2858, 357-2866, 358-2874, 359-2882, 360-2890, 361-2898, 362-2906, 363-2914, 364-2922, 365-2930, 366-2938, 367-2946, 368-2954, 369-2962, 370-2970, 371-2978, 372-2986, 373-2994, 374-3002, 375-3010, 376-3018, 377-3026, 378-3034, 379-3042, 380-3050, 381-3058, 382-3066, 383-3074, 384-3082, 385-3090, 386-3098, 387-3106, 388-3114, 389-3122, 390-3130, 391-3138, 392-3146, 393-3154, 394-3162, 395-3170, 396-3178, 397-3186, 398-3194, 399-3202, 400-3210, 401-3218, 402-3226, 403-3234, 404-3242, 405-3250, 406-3258, 407-3266, 408-3274, 409-3282, 410-3290, 411-3298, 412-3306, 413-3314, 414-3322, 415-3330, 416-3338, 417-3346, 418-3354, 419-3362, 420-3370, 421-3378, 422-3386, 423-3394, 424-3402, 425-3410, 426-3418, 427-3426, 428-3434, 429-3442, 430-3450, 431-3458, 432-3466, 433-3474, 434-3482, 435-3490, 436-3498, 437-3506, 438-3514, 439-3522, 440-3530, 441-3538, 442-3546, 443-3554, 444-3562, 445-3570, 446-3578, 447-3586, 448-3594, 449-3602, 450-3610, 451-3618, 452-3626, 453-3634, 454-3642, 455-3650, 456-3658, 457-3666, 458-3674, 459-3682, 460-3690, 461-3698, 462-3706, 463-3714, 464-3722, 465-3730, 466-3738, 467-3746, 468-3754, 469-3762, 470-3770, 471-3778, 472-3786, 473-3794, 474-3802, 475-3810, 476-3818, 477-3826, 478-3834, 479-3842, 480-3850, 481-3858, 482-3866, 483-3874, 484-3882, 485-3890, 486-3898, 487-3906, 488-3914, 489-3922, 490-3930, 491-3938, 492-3946, 493-3954, 494-3962, 495-3970, 496-3978, 497-3986, 498-3994, 499-4002, 500-4010, 501-4018, 502-4026, 503-4034, 504-4042, 505-4050, 506-4058, 507-4066, 508-4074, 509-4082, 510-4090, 511-4098, 512-4106, 513-4114, 514-4122, 515-4130, 516-4138, 517-4146, 518-4154, 519-4162, 520-4170, 521-4178, 522-4186, 523-4194, 524-4202, 525-4210, 526-4218, 527-4226, 528-4234, 529-4242, 530-4250, 531-4258, 532-4266, 533-4274, 534-4282, 535-4290, 536-4298, 537-4306, 538-4314, 539-4322, 540-4330, 541-4338, 542-4346, 543-4354, 544-4362, 545-4370, 546-4378, 547-4386, 548-4394, 549-4402, 550-4410, 551-4418, 552-4426, 553-4434, 554-4442, 555-4450, 556-4458, 557-4466, 558-4474, 559-4482, 560-4490, 561-4498, 562-4506, 563-4514, 564-4522, 565-4530, 566-4538, 567-4546, 568-4554, 569-4562, 570-4570, 571-4578, 572-4586, 573-4594, 574-4602, 575-4610, 576-4618, 577-4626, 578-4634, 579-4642, 580-4650, 581-4658, 582-4666, 583-4674, 584-4682, 585-4690, 586-4698, 587-4706, 588-4714, 589-4722, 590-4730, 591-4738, 592-4746, 593-4754, 594-4762, 595-4770, 596-4778, 597-4786, 598-4794, 599-4802, 600-4810, 601-4818, 602-4826, 603-4834, 604-4842, 605-4850, 606-4858, 607-4866, 608-4874, 609-4882, 610-4890, 611-4898, 612-4906, 613-4914, 614-4922, 615-4930, 616-4938, 617-4946, 618-4954, 619-4962, 620-4970, 621-4978, 622-4986, 623-4994, 624-5002, 625-5010, 626-5018, 627-5026, 628-5034, 629-5042, 630-5050, 631-5058, 632-5066, 633-5074, 634-5082, 635-5090, 636-5098, 637-5106, 638-5114, 639-5122, 640-5130, 641-5138, 642-5146, 643-5154, 644-5162, 645-5170, 646-5178, 647-5186, 648-5194, 649-5202, 650-5210, 651-5218, 652-5226, 653-5234, 654-5242, 655-5250, 656-5258, 657-5266, 658-5274, 659-5282, 660-5290, 661-5298, 662-5306, 663-5314, 664-5322, 665-5330, 666-5338, 667-5346, 668-5354, 669-5362, 670-5370, 671-5378, 672-5386, 673-5394, 674-5402, 675-5410, 676-5418, 677-5426, 678-5434, 679-5442, 680-5450, 681-5458, 682-5466, 683-5474, 684-5482, 685-5490, 686-5498, 687-5506, 688-5514, 689-5522, 690-5530, 691-5538, 692-5546, 693-5554, 694-5562, 695-5570, 696-5578, 697-5586, 698-5594, 699-5602, 700-5610, 701-5618, 702-5626, 703-5634, 704-5642, 705-5650, 706-5658, 707-5666, 708-5674, 709-5682, 710-5690, 711-5698, 712-5706, 713-5714, 714-5722, 715-5730, 716-5738, 717-5746, 718-5754, 719-5762, 720-5770, 721-5778, 722-5786, 723-5794,

Quick tries end in the Lad's withdrawal dulls the luster in Ascot's diamond

Four tries have failed to bring a 3-12 down to the Newmarket here, including four from the King George VI Stakes, the King George VI Stakes as well. François Mather, the French trainer, who won the King George in 1968 with Match Fleur de St Cloud, winner of the 1970 Gold Cup, has now given up his position as Britain's top trainer. This year's Gold Cup, worth £10,000 more than De Beers Consolidated Holdings, his American owner, who considers this to be his lucky race, somewhat understandably having won it twice with Dahlia.

Mather has still to decide whether to run Crystal Palace, the French Derby, as well. The horse of which Dahlia was the winning jockey and the last runner to be beaten in the field would certainly be welcomed by the sponsors and add to the overall fascination of the race now that Silvad has had to drop out. It was confirmed yesterday that Brum, the horse who was second in the 1970 Gold Cup, will take his chance again instead of waiting for the Goodwood Cup.

Before the horses parade for this year's race, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will present the Racecourse Association's Trophy to the Year 2000. The winning owner is in the paddock enclosure. Daniel Wildenstein's Pawnee was voted Racehorse of the Year in 1976 and Mr Reg Spencer's Night Nurse received the Silver Jubilee Handicap Champion trophy. Mr Wildenstein's son, Alan, will be carried in the big race this year by Crow, the St Leger winner.

Diamond day will begin with a royal carriage procession, a unique event for the Silver Jubilee year.

The Queen will ride up the course at the head of the procession, which will leave the Golden Gates at 14.45.

The racing today up and down the country is of a much more sedentary nature. Bath is able to host the presence of the champion jockey, Lester Piggott, who has been engaged to ride the horses for Bill Wightman, the Hampshire trainer, who is enjoying such a successful season.

Eddy may win on two of them, while Edward Hinde managed to kick his way over to the centre of the track.

Regrettable decision at Doncaster

By Michael Seely

The recent decision by the Doncaster Racecourse Committee to continue to run the Irish Sweep Lincoln on the straight course rather than to transfer it to the round mile is to be regretted. The 1976 Coronation Cup and the 1977 Gold Cup will definitely be represented by the 1978 Irish Sweep Lincoln.

The French-trained horse, who won the race was an amateur, and the lure of the spring double pro-

vided a great deal of interest in the otherwise dull features.

It is difficult to decide whether to run Crystal Palace, the French Derby, as well. The

horse of which Dahlia was the winning jockey and the last runner to be beaten in the field would certainly be welcomed by the sponsors and add to the overall fascination of the race now that Silvad has had to drop out. It was confirmed yesterday that Brum, the horse who was second in the 1970 Gold Cup, will take his chance again instead of waiting for the Goodwood Cup.

Before the horses parade for this year's race, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will present the Racecourse Association's Trophy to the Year 2000. The winning owner is in the paddock enclosure. Daniel Wildenstein's Pawnee was voted Racehorse of the Year in 1976 and Mr Reg Spencer's Night Nurse received the Silver Jubilee Handicap Champion trophy. Mr Wildenstein's son, Alan, will be carried in the big race this year by Crow, the St Leger winner.

Diamond day will begin with a royal carriage procession, a unique event for the Silver Jubilee year.

The Queen will ride up the course at the head of the procession, which will leave the Golden Gates at 14.45.

The racing today up and down the country is of a much more sedentary nature. Bath is able to host the presence of the champion jockey, Lester Piggott, who has been engaged to ride the horses for Bill Wightman, the Hampshire trainer, who is enjoying such a successful season.

Eddy may win on two of them, while Edward Hinde managed to kick his way over to the centre of the track.

Of course there would be draws on the round course, which accompanied the 25 on the straight.

The Lincoln is a competitive race and a large field would have difficulty in sorting itself out before the first turn.

Those running on the outside might have to go rather wide entering the straight, while those on the inner might run the risk of being cut off and losing their position.

But this can always happen when there are a great many runners.

and jockeys would have an opportunity to show their skill unlike when horses run on the flat for miles and just sit well stay at home in their boxes.

Everyone would have welcomed the change, the public because of the possibility of having a long-term flutter and the trainers because it would again become worthwhile laying out a horse for this valuable handicap.

Following a ground inspection by the committee checking under the new Safety of Grounds Act, it was recommended that no more than 30,000 spectators could be allowed into Ninian Park as from the start of the new season in August.

Stefan Terlecki, the club's chairman, is to seek the intervention of the Prime Minister to avoid the real danger of league football being lost to Cardiff. Mr Terlecki said that only last season crowds of 30,000 had been held in Ninian Park without any safety problems. "Students at the stroke of a pen the capacity is cut to 10,000. This is ludicrous," he added. "We accept that ground improvements are needed but we must not lose football." We cannot do the impossible."

Cardiff, faced with a bill of £15,000 to carry out immediate structural alteration, are well and truly running on a skeleton overture. The clubs' execu-

tive have taken a retrograde step.

In the offices of the London bookmakers yesterday, the Milburn Maiden Stakes, as well as Ryder Street, 23 respectively. The 1976 winner, The Harford, raced from stall No 14 and he did well to triumph from the 12th to 11th in the 1977 running. Going backwards over the years, Southwark Star, drawn 18 out of 24, Quizzed 22, Bronze 21, Double Cream 20, and All these winners raced on the tenth from the 12th to 11th.

Fettered Lady duly kept her unbeaten record at Kempton Park yesterday when she won the Wren Stakes. Now she will take on the 1976 winner, Harford, at Woodstock Stakes, at Goodwood later this month. Fettered Lady had been off the course since the middle of May because her joints had to be blistered after she had won at Goodwood, but she is in form again. Her owner, Mrs Henry Candy is convinced that yesterday's race can only have done her a world of good.

Otherwise, the feature of yesterday's racing was a 16/1 double for Paul Cole and his son, Geoff Cole, who won the Shepperton Handicap Stakes with Kit Shop and the Princess Handicap Stakes with Dame Clara.

STATE OF GOING (official)

Winton: good. Newbury: good.

Wilton: good. Hamilton Park: hard. Tomorrow: Newbury: good.

Luton: good. Wincanton: good.

Nottingham: good. Bath: good.

Worcester: good. Hereford: good.

Shrewsbury: good. Cheltenham: good.

Gloucester: good. Bristol: good.

Swindon: good. Cardiff: good.

Wales: good. Scotland: good.

Ireland: good. Northern Ireland: good.

Channel Islands: good.

Overseas: good. Europe: good.

America: good. Australia: good.

New Zealand: good. South Africa: good.

Japan: good. South Korea: good.

Malaysia: good. Singapore: good.

Thailand: good. Indonesia: good.

Philippines: good. Hong Kong: good.

China: good. Japan: good.

South Africa: good. Australia: good.

Overseas: good. Europe: good.

America: good. Australia: good.

Overseas: good. Europe: good.

</div

Silk Cut with tobacco substitute.

14 years of development rolled into one cigarette.



The most sensible way to use tobacco substitute is to blend it with tobacco to produce a cigarette which the Government is prepared to define as low tar.

In the 14 years since Silk Cut first saw the light of day, we've been trying to find ways to make it lower in tar.

This year, the Government gave their agreement to a method of further reducing tar: cigarettes containing a proportion of tobacco substitute.

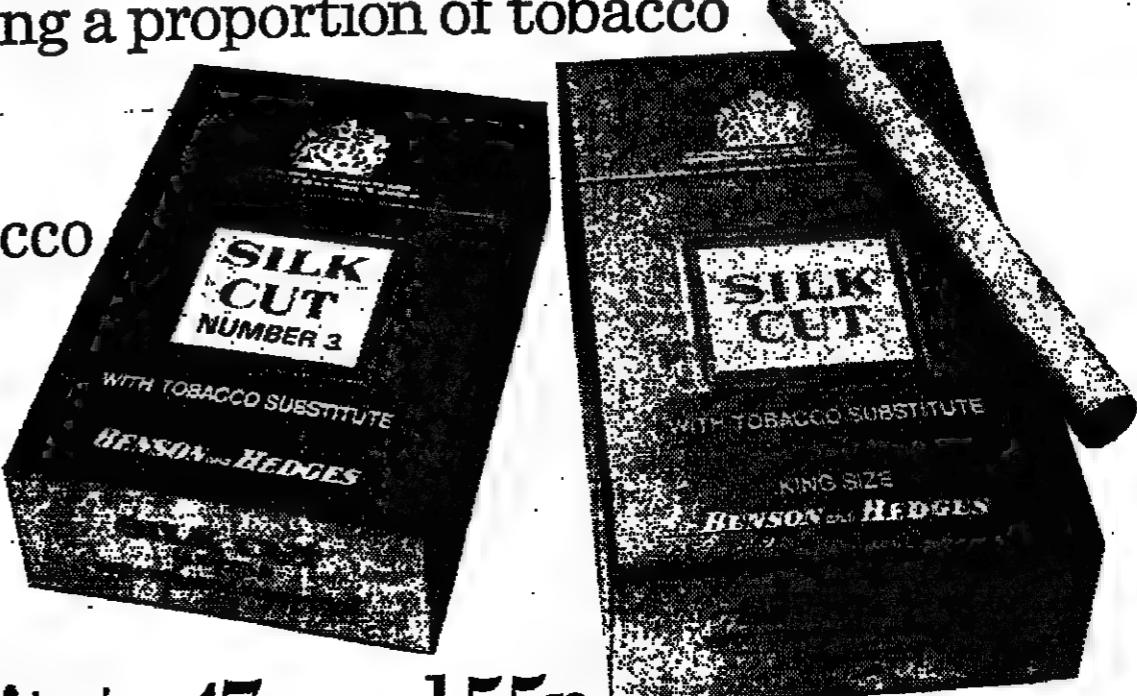
Hence our new cigarette.

It's a blend of three-quarters tobacco to one-quarter tobacco substitute.

Consequently, it offers smokers a touch more flavour than conventional Silk Cut. And, as you would expect, a touch less tar.

Silk Cut with tobacco substitute, 47p and 55p.

Recommended retail prices.



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Government policies, not extremists, threaten development and stability

Iran: why the Shah is the main obstacle to democracy

In his recent article on Iran (The Times, June 9), Mr Alan Hart set out to rebut some of the accusations made against the Shah and to defend the policies pursued by his government. It is certainly true that under the Shah's rule Iran has experienced economic expansion and a number of social reforms. It is also true that some of the accusations made against the Iranian regime from abroad are inaccurate. But to refute the weakest arguments of the Shah's opponents is hardly an adequate defence, and on closer examination one cannot escape the impression that, in common with some other recent British visitors to Iran, Mr Hart has been somewhat ingenuous.

Iran is indeed in search of democracy. But it is not the Shah's enemies, so much as the monarch himself, who stand in the way of this. Mr Hart blames the rigging of elections and the debasement of the party system on right-wing politicians in Iran: the record shows that it is the Shah who has rigged elections—most spectacularly in the case of those for the twentieth Majlis (Parliament) in 1960, when

popular protests forced the holding of new ones. The two parties permitted to operate until 1975 were prevented from engaging in any serious public debate: the head of the official opposition Mardon Party, Mr Ali Nagi Kani, was sacked by the Shah for voicing critics in 1972. And the same fate befell the next head of the Mardon Party, Mr Nasser Amir, after he drew attention to the growing inequalities in Iranian society in 1974. In all recent elections the secret police, SAVAK, have vetted candidates and permitted only those who are acceptable to stand for office; the issues that can be raised are limited to exclude criticism of any but the most timid kind.

The Shah's new party, the Rastakhi Party, is the徒is of a democratic party. A veteran Iranian intellectual, known as his loyal to the Shah, Mr Khajehzadeh, has recently written that few people in Iran take this organisation seriously because it is so restricted. Another group of 13 personalities, among them a former editor of the leading daily *Kavosh*, has written to the Shah asking for permission to set up a real opposition party, and to open a new criti-

cal daily paper. It is unlikely that these requests will be met, since the Shah's own preference is for an authoritarian political system without any serious criticism from below.

In his many interviews with Western correspondents, he has time and again voiced his contempt for Western democracy and the freedoms it allows.

Mr Hart's claim that the Shah wants "to encourage everyone, and the poorest peasants in particular, to think for themselves" is nonsense. It was the Shah himself who sacked his Minister of Agriculture, Dr Hassan Arsanjani, in 1963, precisely because Dr Arsanjani did want to give the peasants a voice in national affairs. The subsequent economic crisis in the countryside has led the government to adopt even more authoritarian measures, and in 1975 it was decreed that these peasants unwilling to sell their lands to state-run farms would be expropriated. This is hardly the stuff of rural democracy.

Mr Hart might have cast his eye over the Iranian press. Can he pretend that there is any serious independent reporting or thinking represented there? There is no discussion of Iran's main social issues—housing for the poor, the all-pervasive corruption, strikes—except

in a cosmetic manner designed to set government policy in its best light. By contrast, the press even in a country like Brazil enjoys a margin of criticism and satire wholly absent in Iran. There is strict censorship by SAVAK, and serious political criticism by the Iranian press of such phenomena as the secret police or torture is unthinkable.

Behind the official propaganda, the land reform programme and related social programmes have been a failure except in so far as they have succeeded in the sense of replacing the landlordistic with the dominant power little villages.

Incomes inequality is also growing in Iran, well beyond the \$150 per capita level after which it is supposed to begin decreasing in developing countries. The gap between urban and rural income has risen from a ratio of 1.5 in 1965 to 2.2 in 1973, and has risen to over 12.0 in just three years. Today the top 10% of the population receive 40% of the income.

Perhaps the greatest problem of all is that while it appeared to run out of oil about 1963, the economy is getting further and further away from a situation which it can maintain at the levels of imports and exports after oil.

Non-oil exports have sunk from 22 per cent of oil exports in 1959 to 5 per cent in 1975-76 in the first months of the current Iranian year (March 21). April imports were up 5 per cent on last year, while non-oil exports were down 41 per cent. Iranian industry is heavily subsidized, requiring considerable subsidies from the oil sector. If and when oil prices fall, the Iranian economy could suffer an extremely serious contraction.

Given the number of people who have said that they have been conscripted (none of whom I have interviewed), it is not possible to place much value on the fact that those whom Mr Hart interviewed said they had not been. The consequences for them if they had made such a claim could have been very serious, and informed by Amnesty and comparable bodies has too detailed to be repeated by Mr Hart's spot check.

A number of people held in Iranian prisons in the past few years have simply been killed, and it will require more than the bankruptcy of SAVAK's deputy director, Mr Sabeti, to bring them back from the dead.

We are asked to trust in the Shah's good intentions, yet he has shown himself to be a ruthless and devious politician, nowhere more so than in the conduct of foreign affairs. The recently published report of the Pike Committee of the United States House of Representatives shows that the Shah deliberately fostered the Kurdish revolt in Iran. He sent thousands of Kurds to their deaths and allowed 200,000 to become refugees in order to promote Tehran's policies. His *folie de grandeur* in arms purchases is well known—nowhere more so than in Washington,

where some restraint is surely more or less to be demanded.

Finally, there is no reason to accept Mr Hart's belief that the Iranian left-wing opposition is "planned, directed and financed from abroad". In the talk of a policeman in Tehran as at Prague, whenever national links these opportunities lie, the cause of their freedom in Iran itself. That indeed a "fear of democracy" in Iran; but it is a fear instilled by the man who abrogated the Iranian constitution, crushed all political dissent, and silenced the press is a fear made actual by pervasive actions of a police force. Iran is not the country where dictatorship this kind exists, but in future years, Iran does not, it will be seen, because of all spin of policies of the present Shah.

Fred Halliday

The writer is a Fellow of Transnational Institute, Amsterdam, and author of *Iran: Dictatorship and Development* (Penguin, £3.95).

Inflation, urban planners and plain destruction are all to blame...



From religion to commerce: a former chapel in Leeds (above) is now a store, and a former church in Fife proclaims a furniture sale.



The disease that puts our churches at risk

If you climb to the top of the tower of Lavenham Church, which is built as if the medieval masons had at least a cathedral in mind, you can see between 50 and 60 other flint-grey towers and spires punctuating the softly undulating West Suffolk countryside, depending on how sharp your eyes are. Our churches are the chief glory of our architectural heritage and the most conspicuous features of our inconspicuous landscape. An exhibition called "Change and Decay" opens at the Victoria and Albert Museum today, which celebrates the glory and illustrates the peril that it destroying our churches like an ecclesiastical form of Dutch elm disease. Infatuated, urban planners who have devastated and depopulated the centres of cities, the disgraceful absence of any government aid for churches, and old age are combining to destroy the churches of Great Britain.

In the past eight years the Church Commissioners have approved demolition schemes for 176 churches, 27 of them listed buildings. Between 1960 and 1970 the Methodists closed 3,000 churches. In Scotland more churches have been closed, abandoned, or demolished since 1960 than exist

today. In the past two decades 141 churches of all denominations have gone from London, while at least a cathedral every year for the past seven years. In the past two decades 33 churches listed as historic buildings have gone from Glasgow. When its most notable building and its most obvious link with its past, it feels devalued. Community life is itself weakened, even though fewer people today actually go to church.

The visitor enters the exhibition through a devastation of debris from churches that have been demolished within the past year or so at present under threat: cast-iron windows from St Mary's, Birkethead; the chancel screen from St Mary's, Lambeth, a landmark opposite Westminster; a mass of fine stone carvings from St Matthew's, Upper Clayton; a jagged pile of stained glass. Programmes of slides on screens illustrate the grievous losses of the past few years, and give some detail of nine distinctive medieval churches in Norfolk, and the desolate depopulated and disenchanted centre of Leeds.

Another section displays the rich and little-known diversity of treasures and art from the furniture of churches, from medieval carvings to the paving stones, York, is an old people's day centre. St Martin-in-the-Bow, a parish church in Westminster, is a night shelter sleeping 44 otherwise shelterless people. The Library of Lincoln College, Oxford, has found a grand home in All Saints. A Manchester church has become a training centre for police dogs: the cast-iron columns have found a new use as substrate lamp-posts.

This rich and stimulating exhibition has been organised by Marcus Binney and Peter Burroughs. Marcus Binney says: "The church is usually the focal community building in my experience. Often it is the only building of any age or character. Even the poorest or most remote area can usually boast one fine old building in its church. There is more hope for the survival of our churches than for the survival of our country houses. For every problem church there is another church in similar circumstances which has found a triumphant solution."

Two books are being published simultaneously with the exhibition: "Change and Decay" by Studio Vista, illustrated essays on the theme of the exhibition, £2.25, hardback, £3.75 paper-back; and "Chapels and Churches: Who Cares?", a British Tourist Authority report, £5.95.

Philip Howard

Ronald Butt

More than a question of time, a question of honour, too

Arguments about the Abortion Bill and the private member's Bill to reform the abortion law have now become so convoluted in terms of the political and parliamentary mechanics involved, as well as the matter of principle, that it is hard for the bystander to grasp the essentials. Let me try to do this.

I suppose it is not unreasonable for me to express, particularly in view of the success that those who take the opposite view have had in some other newspapers, an impression that only their side of the case is serious. But what of the charge that I have misrepresented the procedure specie?

Mr Foot's assertion that

parliamentary procedure requires the Bill to stand or fall on the bare minimum of time it would have as a private member's Bill would only make sense if it were never the practice of governments to introduce bills to parliament to interfere with them more than a year. But the Labour Government of 1964-70 was particularly generous with such assistance. It gave sufficient time to its remaining stages in the Commons arises from the dislike of the measure as such, which is the unconvincing position of Mr David Ennals and the Department of Health and Social Security.

Instead, Mr Foot prefers to rest his case on the argument that it would be "contrary to democratic parliamentary procedure" not to let the Bill carry on "in accordance with the normal parliamentary procedures for a private member's Bill". He interprets this as meaning without the help of the House.

What Conservatives came to power in 1970, their leader of the House, Mr Mandelson, said that they would adopt the principle of not giving government time to say private members' bills, however desirable. With the exception for a Bill which is otherwise founded on a technicality, they stuck to it. Since Labour came into power in 1964-70, it was particularly generous with such assistance. It gave sufficient time to its remaining stages in the Commons arises from the dislike of the measure as such, which is the unconvincing position of Mr David Ennals and the Department of Health and Social Security.

This showed that 87 per cent of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for abortions should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

The Government is behaving improperly because it has given a gentleman's undertaking when Mr James White's Bill, after a substantial second reading, was referred to the Select Committee. On Abortion, that it would act on the findings of the committee by a Bill of its own, or by facilitating a private member's Bill.

It is not because the Government is obliged to help its Private Member's Bill, Mr Houghton's question to whether it should be a simple rule that no private member's Bill, regardless of whether it is a good idea or not, so to facilitate a particular measure, if it is in the interests of the House to do this.

The Government is behaving improperly because it has given a gentleman's undertaking when Mr James White's Bill, after a substantial second reading, was referred to the Select Committee. On Abortion, that it would act on the findings of the committee by a Bill of its own, or by facilitating a private member's Bill.

Such an undertaking was given by Mr Mellish, the then Chief Whip, and it has not been honoured. That, and not obscure questions about parliamentary time, is the issue now.

But I agree that when this question is settled, the Commons ought to consider whether private members should have more time. The absurd position now is that the system simply enables governments to get off defeat such Bills according to their view of them, without taking any public responsibility for their attitude. This is surely something that Parliament should remedy.

Nevertheless, Mr Ennals, Mr Foot and the DHSS have a different view, and that is the heart of the matter. Some min-

ters, Mr Callaghan among them, I gather, worried that the Government should be vulnerable to the accusation of being on the substance of the question. There has, it seems, been a considerable argument on occasion in the Cabinet and

so Mr Foot's affectation

neutrality is ridiculous. Government usually support, or

not support, private member's Bills according to whether or not they approve of them. An

I believe that if a government

is not honest about what it is doing, it is better to decide whether or not to facilitate a particular measure, rather than trying to hide the fuss about the particular Bill?

It is not because the Government is obliged to help its Private Member's Bill, Mr Houghton's question to whether it should be a simple rule that no private member's Bill, regardless of whether it is a good idea or not, so to facilitate a particular measure, if it is in the interests of the House to do this.

The Royal College of Gynaecologists and Gynaecologists was Quaker

Bills a he to reach the same point.

What Conservatives came to power in 1970, their leader of the House, Mr Mandelson, said that they would adopt the principle of not giving government time to say private members' bills, however desirable. With the exception for a Bill which is otherwise founded on a technicality, they stuck to it. Since Labour came into power in 1964-70, it was particularly generous with such assistance. It gave sufficient time to its remaining stages in the Commons arises from the dislike of the measure as such, which is the unconvincing position of Mr David Ennals and the Department of Health and Social Security.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87 per cent of gynaecologists, it is inappropriate as it is to suggest that the majority has the right to overturn the majority's bill to prevent the House inventing the clause and the procedure in the meantime.

This showed that 87 per cent

of Britain's gynaecologists, who have to do the business of abortion, and who know about the question of foetal viability, believe that the upper limit for

abortion should be 20 weeks, with the Bonyon Bill proposed (with exceptions to 28 weeks, where the mother's health genuinely needs this), and not 28 weeks as at present. And since this survey actually investigated 87

Obituary

MR WILLIAM J. BRITAIN
olution to
flation
Founding
Brittain, page 19

Mr William J. Br

Tide and founder o

Weekly Advertis

other newspe

times on job

of 71

William James

at the time of his

death, was the

youngest edito

set his heart

chemist. While

opening in the

Department of

Mail and news

immediately attracted

him.

He later worked

Liverpool Daily

became night news

Daily Mail in

oil prices will not rise

joined the Monar

Arabian get their

Editor of the Star.

His Hol

summit again in Caracas

become a journa

were married to

Ahmed Zaki Yamani,

a writer, as is his

Juliet, who works in

the Tide.

Then Britain's

ambition of world

Street. From the E

he joined Lord

to continue the poli

He rose to the Assem

another increase at the end

invited him to be a

Spurred by

always wanted to see

all the delegations are

published in the

newspaper by Shalik Yamani outside

weekly in North

conference but "in the

attempt to export

they have been muted.

Shalik Yamani is

newspaper, the Res

that name was not

split in the organiz

and the new oil pric

in March 1974, Doha, was very helpful.

Shalik Yamani said the decision in December must be based on the world economy.

Dr Jamshid Amouzgar, the Iranian delegate, went even further. Opec would not be in existence after the next two or three years, he said, because supply and demand would force up prices regardless.

Today's final session of the conference ended with the much-publicized unity call intract, but with many delegates visibly worried about the slow growth in the economies of the western countries and the glut of oil that has appeared, assisted by rising production from non-Opec sources such as the North Sea, Alaska and Mexico.

"The idea will not be to raise

the price just for the sake of raising it," Dr Amouzgar said.

"In the past also we have

noticed that when we raised the price of oil by 10 per cent we

had to pay 12 per cent more

for the goods we import, so in the final analysis we are the losers."

Shalik Yamani said a new ceiling on Saudi oil production for 1978 would be decided by the end of the year. Saudi output was running at about one million barrels a day but this might not be enough to meet the demand of the market.

If demand for oil began to pick up, Saudi Arabia could make the oil available but a rapid pick-up in the world economy and the consequent improvement in oil sales might also cause Saudi Arabia's support to evaporate, he said.

The only major decision taken by the conference was to move off the five producers of heavy and medium crudes—Saudi

Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Kuwait and Venezuela—into a separate working party to tackle the problem of price differentials.

Kuwait, which was hardest hit because of the high cost of its medium and heavy crudes

during the past six months of two-tier pricing, raised the question of differentials. Shalik Yamani said if the other countries could bring their prices down, Kuwait with Saudi crudes it would be possible for them to sell more oil to the refineries of Europe and Japan.

Saudi Arabia will aim for 18-month ice freeze by OPEC members

Roger Vielvrys
July 13

Community tightens controls on textiles

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, July 13

Imports into the EEC of cotton yarn, T-shirts, men's shirts and women's blouses from nine African, Mediterranean and Asian countries will be held roughly to 1976 levels during the second half of this year under quota restrictions approved here today by the European Commission.

The countries affected by the curbs are Egypt, Colombia, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Spain. Imports from other important suppliers, such as Hong Kong and South Korea, are also subject to quantitative controls under bilateral agreements.

The restrictions will come into force at the end of this week. With the exception of those applying to Spain and Turkey, the limits must be endorsed by the EEC's council of ministers within six weeks or else they will lapse.

The Commission's measures were adopted in response to unilateral controls on textile imports imposed by the French at the end of last month.

Her Manfred Caspari, deputy director-general in the Commission's external relations department, said today that France would be expected to suspend its unilateral measures forthwith.

The Commission justifies its measures on the grounds that imports of the items covered by the new curbs "have increased abruptly and by substantial amounts during recent months".

Earlier this month, during negotiations on renewal of the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement in Geneva, Mr Tran Van Thinh, the Commission's representative, claimed that between 1973 and 1976 3,500 textile factories had closed in the Community, with a loss of \$800,000 jobs, under pressure of foreign competition.

The curbs agreed today will limit total imports of cotton yarn into the EEC between July 1 and December 31 from Egypt, Colombia, Spain and India to 5,682 tonnes. The British share of this quota will be 228 tonnes.

The trouble arises from a strike by 1,200 toolroom workers in 12 of the Lucas group's factories in the west Midlands, who are demanding a pay increase under a bonus scheme.

The month-old dispute has so far not seriously affected production of the wide range of electrical components that Lucas makes for both the motor and aircraft industries. But the French imports of "parts" from Morocco and Tunisia would be held to 566,000 pieces. A quota for Turkish exports of women's blouses to France will be fixed later.

At the start of the strike, Lucas said that the jobs of all 20,000 workers in its 12 factories could be in jeopardy if breakdowns and other plant failures went unprepared.

The Midlands motor industry

also begins its summer

days tomorrow. Because most plants hold sizable stocks of components supplied by Lucas, car production has not yet been affected.

But with the shut-down of

the Lucas plants there could

soon be component shortages

in some of the car assembly

areas, and this in turn could lead to widespread lay-offs among car workers.

The Lucas toolroom men are claiming a further bonus of about £2 a week under a pro

duction scheme.

The company has claimed

that they have, during the past 12 months, received increases totalling 15 per cent under this scheme, and that any future increase would be ruled out by the Department of Employment

Cabinet facing decision today on Drax order

By Our Financial Staff

to decide whether or not to award the turbine-generator contract for the second stage of the Drax power station to the Tyneside company of C. A. Parsons, without a major restructuring of the industry.

Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, was yesterday chairing the energy subcommittee of the Cabinet which had to make up its mind over recommending the order in view of the breakdown of negotiations to form a new national turbine company by merging GEC and C. A. Parsons.

If the order is placed without a reconstruction the Cabinet will be flying in the face of the Central Policy Review Staff's report on the power generation industry and will be defying the declared wishes of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

But the pressure to award the order and thus save the 1,600 jobs at Parsons—where lay-offs are due to begin at the end of next month—is mounting.

The lack of a decision on the one side is holding up the reconstruction of the boiler-making side between subsidiaries of Clarke Chapman and Babcock & Wilcox.

Mr Dale notes that sharp variations in economic conditions from one country to another will remain, but that on average the industrial countries together are likely to

have an annual growth rate of about 5 per cent in their gross national product in the remainder of this year and in 1978, while inflation continues to average 6 to 7 per cent.

The aggregate current account of the balance of payments for these countries is projected to be nearly in balance this year.

A small \$2,000m reduction in the 1977 payments surplus of the oil-producing countries is likely to be a substantial \$12,500m (£7,500m). On average these countries are likely to continue with high inflation, while real gap is unlikely to be much higher this year than the 3 per cent registered in 1976.

Current account deficits in the more advanced primary producing countries are likely to be a substantial \$12,500m (£7,500m). On average these countries are likely to continue with high inflation, while real gap is unlikely to be much higher this year than the 3 per cent registered in 1976.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is projected to be "somewhat higher" for 1978.

Mr Dale stressed that current payments adjustment problems are worrying, but manageable. He noted, in particular, that it was vital in solving these problems that access be ensured for the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrial oil-producing and advanced primary producing countries.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is projected to be "somewhat higher" for 1978.

Mr Dale stressed that current payments adjustment problems are worrying, but manageable. He noted, in particular, that it was vital in solving these problems that access be ensured for the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrial oil-producing and advanced primary producing countries.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is projected to be "somewhat higher" for 1978.

Mr Dale stressed that current payments adjustment problems are worrying, but manageable. He noted, in particular, that it was vital in solving these problems that access be ensured for the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrial oil-producing and advanced primary producing countries.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is projected to be "somewhat higher" for 1978.

Mr Dale stressed that current payments adjustment problems are worrying, but manageable. He noted, in particular, that it was vital in solving these problems that access be ensured for the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrial oil-producing and advanced primary producing countries.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is projected to be "somewhat higher" for 1978.

Mr Dale stressed that current payments adjustment problems are worrying, but manageable. He noted, in particular, that it was vital in solving these problems that access be ensured for the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrial oil-producing and advanced primary producing countries.

There are particularly sharp variations in the economic performances of different groups of non-oil producing developing countries. Asian countries

are expected to record the highest real growth rates and the lowest inflation rates.

Firm progress is also being seen in South America and in the Caribbean and Mr Dale pointed out that these two areas' "Asia" account for all of the \$13,000m reduction in the total current account deficit of non-oil developing countries from 1975 to 1977.

The economic situation in Africa and the Middle East is viewed as being far less encouraging. The overall current account deficit of non-oil developing countries this year is seen as totalling more than \$25,000m and it is

US groups plan £350m oil refinery in South Wales

By Peter Hill

Plans by two American oil groups to spend about \$600m (£350m) on refining facilities in south Wales were announced last night.

Texaco and Gulf Oil (Great Britain) said in a statement that they had reached conditional agreement on the construction of a jointly owned catalytic cracking plant and related facilities in the Pembroke-Milford Haven area of South Wales where both companies have refineries.

The planned new cracking facility, on which regional development assistance will be sought, should be completed by the end of 1979 subject to planning permission. The plant would have a capacity of 65,000 barrels of oil a day.

It would convert heavy fuel oil to premium gasoline and other products to conform to the changing pattern of petroleum consumption in Britain. This policy is in line with changes in refinery profiles being implemented by other companies with government support.

A number of companies are at various stages of constructing or planning new facilities to upgrade products in a move which is designed to switch the emphasis away from heavy fuel oil products.

The Texaco-Gulf venture is by far the most ambitious, but already Total and Petrofina have received a £9.9m grant towards their £71m catalytic cracking unit at Lindsey on Humber, while Mobil has received a £10.3m grant towards the cost of a £100m cracker plant on the Thames estuary at Coryton.

The venture announced yesterday is understood to involve a 65 per cent participation by Texaco with the balance held by Gulf. At present Gulf has a refinery in the area with a 95,000-barrel-a-day crude oil capacity, supplemented by a 10,000-barrel-a-day naphtha capacity. The Texaco refinery at Pembroke has a daily capacity of 14,000 barrels.

Steel plant sit-in continues

By Our Industrial Correspondent
About one third of the workers employed at the British Steel Corporation's plant at East Greenwich are continuing their sit-in at the plant, which was formally shut down last week.

The workers at the Reinforcement Steel Services plant, which forms part of the corporation's British Steel Service Centres operation, were told in January that the works was to be closed down. The recession in the construction industry has led to a steep fall in the demand for the type of steel handled at Greenwich. Between 80-90 workers were employed at the plant, and the closure notice resulted in protests about the general run down in industrial

Tax concession plea by hotels chief

By Derek Harris

Problems are mounting for many provincial hotels despite the big foreign tourist boom resulting from a cheap pound and the attractions of Jubilee year.

Commercial traffic represented by businessmen's weekday travelling, the backbone of much provincial hotel trade, is reported to have been down as much as 40 per cent to 50 per cent in the first three months of this year in the North of England.

Commercial traffic has also been affected in the Midlands.

This emerged after yesterday's annual meeting of the British Hotels Restaurants and Caterers Association, at which Mr Maxwell Joseph, the association's chairman, who is chairman of Grand Metropolitan, gave a warning against complacency that the present foreign tourist boom would continue.

President's 1979 target of 4pc unlikely to be reached

US economists doubt realism of Mr Carter's inflation goal

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 13.
President Carter is unlikely to achieve his target of reducing the United States inflation rate to 4 per cent by the end of 1979, according to a report by leading American economists published today.

The study by the Brookings Institution says there is a small chance, however, that he may achieve his 1981 goals of a 5 per cent unemployment rate, a balanced budget and budget outlays of no more than 21 per cent of gross national product.

But the Brookings economists believe the President will probably be forced to postpone indefinitely many of his promised new social and domestic policies as he moves towards these goals.

He may have to restrict growth in public spending to no more than 2.5 per cent in real terms per year, which will result in only small amounts of cash becoming available for tax cuts and new programmes.

Edited by Dr Joseph Pechman, director of the Brookings Economic Studies Department, the study gives a warning of serious risks in the Administration's economic policies. It also

takes a most sceptical view of the President's plans for government reorganization and zero-based budgeting.

The study, *The 1978 Budget: Setting National Priorities*, is particularly critical of the President's anti-inflation programme. Most of the programme will take years to become effective and thus is not seen as contributing much to bringing down the inflation rate in the medium term.

The Brookings experts would clearly like to have seen Mr Carter use some form of incomes policy.

His Administration's employment programmes, the main fiscal stimulus for the coming year, are also criticized. Delays in their implementation are causing as having costly consequences for the economy.

These are trivial amounts given the size of the next few budgets, which will range from about £450,000m to about £560,000m. Under these circumstances the Brookings economists say that the President should refrain from locking himself in too tightly from looking at his options in the future.

The Brookings experts stress that the Administration faces immense difficulties in planning

London had been the main beneficiary from the foreign tourists, expected to reach 11 million this year, but hotels and other catering establishments in resort and country areas had fared less well because of a decline in the domestic market, Mr Joseph said.

Mr Louis Slatcher, chairman of the northern division committee of the association, said afterwards that the foreign tourists were largely benefiting London and the traditional tourist "milk run" taking in Stratford-on-Avon and Edinburgh.

He added: "Inflation, restricted profits and high interest, and enormous general rate increases in seasonal and country areas, mean that many hotels are faced with the alternative of either properly maintaining their hotels or making a reasonable return on capital."

"This is a shocking state of affairs and must result in a decline in standards in future years."

In brief

Price panel cuts London fares rise

London Transport exceeded the range of price rise variations for some bus and underground routes in the new fare structure which comes in on Sunday and was ordered by the Price Commission to modify the proposed fares.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Price Commission's report on its interventions on price increases sought during June.

The fare changes originally proposed involved a 16 per cent increase in some bus fares and a 15 per cent increase in some underground fares. But the commission had only a fractional effect on total percentage increases and the yield to London Transport. This was because only four route sectors were involved.

An application for a 1.17 per cent increase in cigarette, cigar and tobacco prices by Gallaher was modified to an increase of 0.94 per cent.

Chloride strikers vote today on peace plan

The 4,500 workers who, for two months, have been staging sit-ins at two factories at Manchester and Dagenham, belonging to Chloride, the international battery manufacturing group, will be holding meetings today to vote on proposals that could lead to a settlement of their dispute.

Working took over the two plants after talks on a bonus scheme had broken down. New proposals were worked out, but it is not clear whether shop stewards will be making a recommendation for a settlement at today's meetings.

Record French jobless

Unemployment in France rose to a post-war record high of 1,150,500 seasonally adjusted in June from 1,056,700 in May, the labour ministry said. Unadjusted unemployment fell to 957,100 from 976,100 in May, while in June last year unemployment was 996,700 adjusted and 1,708 sales (31.8 per cent).

Working took over the two plants after talks on a bonus scheme had broken down. New proposals were worked out, but it is not clear whether shop stewards will be making a recommendation for a settlement at today's meetings.

Index-linked state pensions

From Dr T. E. Waine

Sir, May I reply to Mr Furse's letter (July 11), index-linked state pensions.

It is funny how in life it depends upon which side of the fence you are on, but I would like to remind Mr Furse that ever since 1948 we have had 6 per cent deducted from our gross salaries, and from 1971, 6.5 per cent and that the government, who employs us, have put 8 per cent each year. That means a minimum of 14 per cent of the gross salary per annum is paid into a pension

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Indexation and pay policy

From Mr K. Hale

Sir, I refer to Mr P. R. G. Layard's letter (July 6) advocating an incomes policy based on indexation against the retail price index.

This association, with the support of the recognized trade unions, has effectively practised a form of indexation in its pay determination at industry level for many years, except when it has been pre-empted by government incomes policies and we believe that it has contributed to stability in earnings and also indirectly in industrial relations.

Wage indexation has a particular relevance to the "two-tier" system of bargaining where basic increases are negotiated at industry level, but where the essential tasks of measuring and rewarding performance have of necessity to be undertaken at the plant. The role of the national bargain in this context is to set a fair and equitable framework within which local bargaining can be effective. In our view, this includes identifying and dealing separately with speculative arguments on possible movements in the cost-of-living during the currency of local agreements.

Indexation systems can be designed to deal with varied situations and need not necessarily be of the "one for one" percentage type; which in certain conditions can be inflationary. They can be "gated" to provide greater or lesser protection according to levels of earnings, and the

wage-cost spiral effect can be controlled by the frequency with which ascertainments are conducted and acted upon in terms of adjustments to the pay packet.

Even if at the end of a bargaining period it is judged that the aggregate amount of increase paid is similar to that which would have been paid by a single pre-emptive settlement, the indexation system carries the significant advantage of conceding increases in pay nearer to the time when increases in prices come into effect thereby deferring cash flow. This in turn must have a moderating effect on the rate of inflation.

It is a pity that wage and salary indexation was brought into disrepute by the experience of the Heath "threshold". In addition to the valid reasons adduced by Mr Layard for this failure, the threshold arrangements suffered from the fundamental defect that it was superimposed upon, rather than integrated into, the timescale of existing collective bargaining. Coupled with the uncontrolled external influences on the cost-of-living at that time, this had to be a recipe for disaster.

We support Mr Layard's call for another look at indexation as a further tool for an effective incomes policy.

Yours faithfully,
K. HALE,
General Secretary,
The Independent Steel Employers Association, 5 Cromwell Road, London SW7.

Competition as a peg on prices

From Mr Alistair MacGeorge

Sir, May I congratulate you on today's (July 6) second leader which rejects an inflexible approach to price control. Our view, which we have already made clear to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is that there should be more emphasis on a vigorous competition policy than on overall price control.

As far as we are aware there is no evidence that overall price controls have a major restraining impact on inflation. Selective price controls can make a more positive contribution but this should be in curbing unfair pricing policies in monopolistic and near-monopolistic sectors.

We have suggested that this is achieved by a toughening of competition policy. There are

Index-linked state pensions

From Dr T. E. Waine

Sir, May I reply to Mr Furse's letter (July 11), index-linked state pensions.

It is funny how in life it depends upon which side of the fence you are on, but I would like to remind Mr Furse that ever since 1948 we have had 6 per cent deducted from our gross salaries, and from 1971, 6.5 per cent and that the government, who employs us, have put 8 per cent each year. That means a minimum of 14 per cent of the gross salary per annum is paid into a pension

fund, and furthermore, can I remind Mr Furse that the salaries in the public sector were way below that of the private sector until a few years ago when the salaries were brought in better line with the private sector.

There are many other points that one could argue, there is always two sides to a coin.

Yours truly,

T. E. WAINE,
Robin Hill,
Church Walk,
Bilton,
Rugby, CV22 7NA.

Germany's postwar industrial advantage

From Mr Maurice Nadin

Sir, Mr Terry Burns, writing on exchange rate policy (July 11), states "Germany has pursued the strategy of price stability and withstood the loss of price advantage but the starting position was one of great industrial strength".

This, in my view, is a denial of the truth. Germany's industry and much of it was wrecked by the war, and Britain started off with very considerable advantages. In support of this, I quote from your Industrial correspondent, writing in *The Times* of January 1954, in an article entitled "How German output has doubled", he gave the following table:

INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS

	Value (£m)	Volume index	Year
UK	1,393	1,077	1948
West Germany	1,534	1,200	1949
UK	1,674	1,551	1950
West Germany	1,863	1,951	1951
UK	2,054	2,147	1952
West Germany	2,172	—	1953

*For West Germany the 1948 figures were for the second half year only, and the 1953 figures for the first half-year only. There were no United Kingdom figures for 1952 available.

Thus it will be seen that in 1951 West Germany invested more in fixed assets than Britain, and this has continued ever since.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAURICE NADIN,
Blackhouse,
Thorpe,
Egham,
Surrey,
July 12.

CCA debate

From Mr T. A. Griffin

Sir, Professor Edward Stamp (July 5) writes a forceful article from the academic point of view on the need for accounting standards. Of course, there is a serious rift in the profession and it is evident that the council of the institute has indeed lost contact with its members. The council tends to be dominated by large accounting firms with large clients whereas the members are mainly concerned with the mass of smaller firms that make up the greater part of British business. It is not just "backwoodsmen" who feel that current cost accounting is neither applicable, informative or readily intelligible to these businesses.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GOYDER,
Pindars,
Rotherfield Greys,
Henley-on-Thames RG9 4PJ,
July 8.

Cost of the postal service

From Mr M. E. Corby

Sir, James Rothman's article (July 5) attributed the difference between British and continental mail rates mainly to the lower wage rates of Britain, the Mail Users' Association, and, more recently, the American Commission of Postal Service, have prepared international comparisons to take this into account. The method is to work out the average cost of a unit of postage and then determine the time an employee has to work, at average rates, to earn it.

The results show that the British postal service is one of the most expensive in the world. It takes 3.5 minutes to earn a unit of postage in

Britain compared with 1.5 minutes in Canada, 1.6 minutes in Belgium, 2.0 minutes in West Germany and 3.0 minutes in The Netherlands.

Although the British postal service works to higher standards than its counterparts, and unlike most of them is required to be self-financing, these facts seem insufficient to account for the large difference in real costs to users. Perhaps the Carter committee will enlighten us in its report which is due later this month. Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL E. CORBY,
Mail Users' Association Ltd,
29 Sackville Street,
Piccadilly, London WIX 1DB.

The annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on August 18, 1977 at noon.

The annual report and accounts will be posted on July 25, 1977. Additional copies can be obtained from Mr F. D. Patterson, Company Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

July 14 1977

Policy. Participants in industry at work

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Building societies and a wage explosion

From Mr. George Gray

Sir, There is a

argument over

the

rate

of in-

terest

on

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Canadian Overseas in with counter-bid for Dolan Pkg

Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries has finally laid its cards on the table with a last minute counter-bid for Dolan Packaging.

The offer came only hours after Mr Roy Hartersen, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, had decided not to refer the merger between Dolan and Swedish firm, ASSI Group, to the monopoly commission.

The COPI offer of 180p per share in cash values the company at just over £16m, and comfortably tops the Swedish bid of 168p. Dolan shares were suspended at 164p yesterday.

After holding around 6 per cent of Dolan shares for a number of years COPI built up its stake to just over 9 per cent, paying an average of 172p per

day pending the bid announcement.

The Swedish group owns just under 20 per cent of the company and claim "irrevocable" acceptances amounting to a further 31 per cent. However, Hamburg Bank announced last night that in the light of the stepped up offer, a 9.96 per cent block of shares bought by subsidiary MIT Securities are not committed to the existing ASSI offer.

Over the past decade Dolan's steadily increasing profit record has not shown so much as a hiccup and the directors are forecasting £3m pre-tax for the current year, against £2.5m

share for the latest holding.

COPIL, a private packaging company registered in Canada, says it will continue to expand the business of the Cheshire-based manufacturer of corrugated containers, paper, and paper bags.

Subject to the offer becoming unconditional shareholders will be entitled to keep the 1.662p second interim dividend already announced.

Over the past decade Dolan's

Stock markets

LASMO takes the limelight

Take out the dealings in London & Scottish Marine Oil and it is easy to see that Stock Exchange turnover remains exceptionally worryingly thin despite another rise in many leading stocks.

Two contrasting factors are still at work. On the one side, potential buyers have every right to fear the apparent total collapse of negotiated pay policy but this can be countered by the belief that the economy can, at least, stand some sop to wages.

The money supply statistics and trade figures due out today are expected to be good. Gilt's enjoyed a quiet firm session and gains extended to a 1 in the higher coupons.

Many leading equities were barely changed but the FT Index added 3.5 to 449.9 and Unilever climbed 6p to 486p while Glaxo were wanted at 45p, up 3p.

The palate is almost certainly jaded with Grendon Trust, but there may be some life in the 11 per cent loan stock 1981, currently quoted at about £40m. If chairman Mr David Donne achieves his ambition and gets a requote on the back of Monotype, dividends must be preceded by the redemption of this stock where interest and dividends due have been rolled up. If Monotype comes back in, say, two years, the accumulated income would be free of tax liabilities.

Monotype's shares were suspended at US\$6.1, the "high for the year" compared with a price of 57.50 a share which Tara is paying. Tara, in which Northgate has a 10 per cent stake and which has a major lead/zinc mine at Navan, co. Meath, was suspended at £14; Northgate has a direct 45 per cent stake in Westfield, which in turn has 13.6 per cent of Northgate.

Tara's announcement said it was buying 1m Northgate shares from "five Northgate shareholders", which would bring its stake up to 22 per cent. Northgate has 6.98m shares in issue.

The statement did not amplify on the identity of the "five shareholders", nor were there any directors from the two companies available to comment.

Mr Patrick Hughes, president of both Northgate and Westfield, and Mr Sylvester Boland are directors of all three companies, while there are a total of six directors and officers common to Tara and Northgate.

Among Tara's major shareholders are Charter Consolidated (10.75 per cent), Cominco (17.43 per cent) and Noranda (19.93 per cent).

British Petroleum lost 4p to 918p and the partly paid shares slipped 7p to 308p. Tricentre, however, advanced 2p to 180p. Oil Exploration made further progress of 2p to 206p on Thelma field hopes while Siebens were also in demand.

The market is expecting a holding statement from the group on the well result on Block 16/7 in the Brae Field. The outlook is expected to be good and the shares surged 12p to 162p.

Expectations of another 1p on the price of a pint of lagered brewery stocks Bass Charrington edged up 1p to 118p. Allied Breweries rose 1p to 72p while Scottish & Newcastle, reporting yesterday, pleased most observers and the shares gained 2p to 52.1p. The cider firm of H. P. Bulmer took the honours in the drinks sector with a 12p rise to 177p on the proposals to restructure the equity capital.

L. Gardner was the day's star feature with a 130p jump over Tuesday's suspension price of 230p. This is now 20p over Hawker Siddeley's terms and Rolls-Royce, down 1p to 69p, were reported to be in the market for Gardner shares, albeit in a very small way.

Decca "A" came into strong buying with a 13p spurt to 322p on revived bid rumour. The bid, of course, could come from almost anywhere among the front line electrical companies

but one of the prime candidates, GEC, climbed 6p to 206p.

Vesper Thorneycroft enjoyed a 5p rise to 115p while Reynolds Parsons and Clarke Chapman were favoured on hopes of any early settlement of merger terms. Reynolds added 8p to 176p, despite many market fears that the group's shareholders will come out badly in any get-together, while Clarke Chapman

rose 1p to 162p.

Fairly, however, suffered a 7.5p drop to 73p. The shares had been bought up to 85p ahead of the forthcoming results but the combination of recent plans to raise higher borrowing powers to support the new Middle East contract and the sale of 300,000 shares yesterday caused some dealers to put two and two together and, unfortunately, they came up with five. The shares

were eventually placed outside the market—probably through ARTEL.

The bid from was as active as ever. The industrial fastenings and brick manufacturers, Collinsons, climbed 8p to 50p after the announcement of a formal bid approach while Dolan Packaging were suspended at 164p, unchanged on the day, after a bid from Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries worth 180p in cash.

Negrat & Zambia, however,

lost 6p to 63p on a firm bid

denial and Tuesday night's

announcement that it was hoping to offer for another company. Swan Hunter, too, fell back after a speculative run earlier in the week.

Clearing banks had another good day with Barclays going 8p further ahead to 243p and Lloyds putting on 5p to 220p. Insurance brokers were also a strong sector.

Will Standard Life bid for Samuel Properties? The answer is probably "no" for the time being, not least because the two are so close that negotiations would be protracted and almost certain to leak. But on outside estimates of assets of 118p net per share, the discount at 77p is still substantial.

And fears concerning the Deutsche mark loan are probably overdone since income matches interest payments and properties, held at cost, adequately cover the loan.

The confident tone continued in after hours trading where Kelsey Industry featured.

Equity turnover on 12 July was £50.91m (15,216 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICL, GEC, Tate & Lyle, BAT def, BP New, Rank Organisation, Barclays, Shell, Hawker Siddeley, Burmah, Tube Investments, UDS Group, GKN, Grand Metropolitan and P & O defd.

Burk's hope of a significant lift-off in lawn-mower sales, which suffered as a result of last year's drought, have apparently been dashed. Mr Burk says that the selling season has got off to a poor start as a result of weather conditions and lower consumer spending.

Demand for heating products has remained predictably flat.

Group profits have also been affected by charging "some" non-recurring rationalisation costs in the foundries and wrought engineering divisions. Group turnover increased 12 per cent to £103.3m.

In the previous 15-month period the group made pre-tax profits on £14.5m.

Despite disappointment over the results the shares climbed 3p to 62p yesterday, helped no doubt by the news that the interim dividend was to be increased by the maximum to 2.08p gross. Given a summing increase at the year-end, the prospective yield is still close to 11 per cent.

Birmid hit by strikes at Leyland and Massey

By Richard Allen

Events continued to conspire against Birmid Qualcast in 26 weeks to April 30. As result pre-tax profits rose on fractionally to 56.39m against 56.24m in the previous comparable period.

The group, which has just changed its year-end to October said earlier this year that was in a strong position to, to account of any upturn in trade after rationalisation moves several areas.

However, the foundries division which supplied four-fifths of profits in the previous week accounting period was hit by the strikes. British Leyland and Massey Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Ince chairman, says that as a result profits have been reduced though he does not say by how much, and no directors of the group were available for comment yesterday.

In his statement, Mr. Ince also reports that profitability has improved in the wrought and engineering products division, where the irrigation products group continues to enjoy increased sales.

Burk's hope of a significant lift-off in lawn-mower sales, which suffered as a result of last year's drought, have apparently been dashed. Mr. Burk says that the selling season has got off to a poor start as a result of weather conditions and lower consumer spending.

Demand for heating products has remained predictably flat.

Group profits have also been affected by charging "some" non-recurring rationalisation costs in the foundries and wrought engineering divisions.

Group turnover increased 12 per cent to £103.3m.

In the previous 15-month period the group made pre-tax profits on £14.5m.

Despite disappointment over the results the shares climbed 3p to 62p yesterday, helped no doubt by the news that the interim dividend was to be increased by the maximum to 2.08p gross.

Given a summing increase at the year-end, the prospective yield is still close to 11 per cent.

Assoc Leisure to buy into hotel business

By Alison Mitchell

<p

COMMODITIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Still higher cocoa prices are forecast

Further price advance in the London cocoa market in the short term are expected by Commodity Services, the London brokerage office, who point out that there is no fundamental support against good levels of demand.

At the opening call yesterday after Juta coco went to a record high of £3,535 per tonne on Tuesday night's close, although later the price eased back to £3,325. At the afternoon close yesterday was £3,315 up on the day. The price last week advanced £18.50 to £2,950 per tonne.

Most traders think that higher price levels will again be seen because of persisting bullish sentiment in the market factors, combined on Tuesday to prompt a rush of chaotic, speculative and short-covering buying are concerned over the Brazilian crop report which could run output 25 per cent and reports that Ghana may seek shipment delays.

In addition Dutch grinding figures for June were based on a total of 66,930 tonnes, up from 66,330 Chart Analysis, in its latest weekly commodity report, forecasts that December cocoa can be cashed at £3,400 per tonne, up 100 per tonne from £2,556 at Tuesday's close, because the break-even of oil highs shows "a large area of support that can now support substantially higher prices."

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	1976	1977	Offer
Australia 9 1/2 1983	103	104.7	
Canada 8 1/2 1981	103	103.5	
China 7 1/2 1981	101	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1981	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1982	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1983	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1984	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1985	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1986	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Germany 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Iceland 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Italy 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Ireland 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Japan 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Malta 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Netherlands 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
New Zealand 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Norway 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Portugal 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Spain 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Sweden 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Switzerland 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
United Kingdom 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
United States 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Yugoslavia 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Yuan 8 1/2 1987	103	102.5	
Australia 8 1/2 1988	103	102.5	
Canada 8 1/2 1988	103	102.5	
China 7 1/2 1988	103	102.5	
Denmark 8 1/2 1988	103	102.5	
France 8 1/2 1988	103	102.5	

Stock Exchange Prices

More thin demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 11. Dealings end, July 22. + Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug. 2.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**Get quoted
in
The Times.**

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Everybody likes being quoted in The Times; particularly public companies. If you are not quoted, telephone Patricia Hulley for details on 01-53 1234 extension 7806, or write to her at Times Newspapers Limited, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1A 6LZ.

ON THE MARKET

INVESTMENT FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

ON THE MARKET

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

**DO YOU WANT TO LEAD
A RESEARCH TEAM**

We are looking for a man or woman (probably early 30s) to head up a team of six undertaking SMC's research and services activities. You will report to the Head of Research & Publications Division for the work of the team including the planning and supervision of projects as well as undertaking your own projects and maintaining contact with external management research activities.

You must have had formal training in research methods (commercial rather than academic), several years' practical research experience, including questionnaire design, sampling, interviewing, analysis and report writing, and preferably have a degree in Economics or Industrial Sociology, business or management studies, plus some industrial experience.

Salary range £5,192-£6,040 per annum. Please write or telephone for an application form and further details to Staff Officer, British Institute of Management, Management House, Parker Street, London WC2B 5PT, 01-405 3456.

BBC

requires

**PRODUCER
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES
WORLD SERVICE**

Candidates should have overseas experience either as farmers or agricultural officers and be aware of the needs and interests of those involved in agriculture and its development throughout the world. Experience of agricultural journalism or broadcasting, and a wide range of relevant contacts desirable.

Responsibilities will be for weekly programmes dealing with aspects of agricultural output and for offering advice and guidance to companies of agricultural output in other departments of the BBC External Services. Basic Bush Allowance £1,000 per annum.

Salary £5,115-£5,717 (may be higher if qualifications exceptional) + £352 p.a. plus contingencies and consolidated allowance.

Telephone or write immediately, enclosing addressed envelope, to Personnel Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA, Tel. 01-530 4168, ext. 4619.

MARKETING ASSISTANT—£4,200

We are the market leaders in the field of Industrial Relations Journals providing authoritative information to Management and the Marketing and Sales function.

Under the guidance of the Marketing Manager, the Marketing Assistant will be responsible for the promotion of the editorial subscription-based market. When established the Assistant will contribute to the new phase of the company's development.

Essentially, the successful candidate will be self-motivated and able to work independently. Some experience in direct-mail marketing would be desirable, as would an interest in Industrial Relations.

Please send full details, quoting Ref. MA, to Marketing Manager, Industrial Relations Services, 170 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD**SENIOR PERSONNEL CLERK**

£3,188/£3,404

Required to assist the Principal Personnel Officer in personnel matters, including pension assessments. Must be specialist at figures and calculations. Good knowledge of personnel legislation and experience in personnel matters is desirable, training will be given to applicants who have not had this experience but have had a very good educational background.

*Salary includes supplements and London allowance.

Good conditions of employment including contributory pension scheme (interchange arrangements available) and luncheon facilities. Applications giving name and details of qualifications and experience to the Personnel Personnel Officer, British Waterways Board, Uranga, Church Road, Watford WD1 5QA, quoting Ref. 4387.

**SENATE OF THE INNS OF COURT
AND THE BAR—GRAY'S INN, WC1****CHIEF CLERK & OFFICE
MANAGER/ESS**

Person able to organise small but busy office, supporting 20 committees, in Civil Service rank of Higher Executive Officer responsible for junior staff, production, distribution and recording of paper work, office machinery and premises. Salary about £4,500. Generous holidays. Apply the Secretary, Bar Council, 11 South Square, Gray's Inn, WC1R 8EL.

AYLESFORD & CO.**ADMINISTRATOR
LONDON BASED**

This is an opportunity for either the young, up-and-coming female, or for the experienced professional, who believe that they can only do justice to this vacancy others.

It also offers the chance of working for a large National Building Materials company covering the whole of the U.K. and working mainly with other professionals. We provide car for all allowances.

The salary will be realistic, and you could earn more elsewhere for certain less interesting work. Others as dynamic and dedicated as yourself, please apply now. If you are interested in this challenge, please write giving career details to:

FRANK BAKER

P.O. Box 418, London W1A 4UB quoting ref. 4374.

**WORKSHOP
TECHNICIAN**

Required for September by Royal R.C. for a Workshop Technician Grade 2. The post will have at least G.N.C.R.H.N.D. Advanced City & Guilds of equivalent years' experience (including training courses). Salary scale £731-£3,207 + London Weighting. Industrial Training Fund contribution according to the Government's Income Policy.

HEADMASTER,
CLIFTON COLLEGE,
Woodstock Road,
London, S.W.3.
Tel: 6737122.

**EARLY RETIREMENT?
LOOKING FOR A
CHALLENGE?****LIKE MEETING PEOPLE?**

We are deeply involved in the work of rehabilitating former drug addicts and we have a welfare and housing aspect. We are active persons who could motivate voluntary workers to help us. Travelling expenses would be paid. Please speak in public essential. The Director, 100 High Street, Witney, Oxford, OX8 1TT, 0865-72531 would be glad to hear from you.

**DORKING
ANTIQUES SHOWROOM**

Requires a suitable person for Sales position with good prospects and responsibility. The successful applicant must be hard working and ambitious. Tel.: Dorking 87076.

TEFL qualified and experienced teacher wanted now. 01-967 8224/8225.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND require an experienced dental technician to super them for handling of restorative dental prostheses. Excellent terms. C.P.K. Large reception area, 10 minutes contract. Interviewing London, W.C.1. 18th July. Tel. 01-580 5057. Tel. 01-580 5057.

EXPOSU needs expedition leaders. If you are over 21, aged 21-35, in Africa phone 01-573 7893.

MELLINGER has been invited to attend English at Language Laboratory, Bordeaux, France. Pre-arranged interview. All expenses contract. Interviewing London, W.C.1. 18th July. Tel. 01-580 5057. Tel. 01-580 5057.

CONCERT PROMOTER, classical light classical music, requires applications for 1978/79 season. Tel. 01-580 5057.

APPEALS ORGANIZATION required by charitable voluntary organizations in the following areas: (a) Oxfordshire; (b) The Shires; (c) Northants; (d) Warwickshire; (e) S. Wales; (f) Dorset; (g) N. Wales. The need is for people prepared to travel country. Duties would involve visiting local charities, collections already established through the Churches. Ideally with charitable background, but grown up or active gentleman with charitable qualities or an allowance. Training given. Applications, however, should be made to the public spirit work. Contact H.M.C., 116 The Strand, L.C.1. Tel. 01-226 9978, 123-125 or telephone 01-226 9978, 123-125. Tel. 01-226 9978.

WELL-EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS required by charitable voluntary organizations in the following areas: (a) Covent Garden Apartments, 100 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-580 5057.

LONDON TOURIST BOARD, S.W.1 needs staff. See Num-Set, Apts.

Accountant**Salary Circa £5,000**

Britain's largest and most progressive reinsurance company is looking for a young Chartered Accountant aged between 26-30 to join the financial team at its Cheltenham Office. The person appointed will report directly to the Chief Accountant and will become involved in all aspects of our international reinsurance business.

Initially the responsibilities to be undertaken will be:

- (i) reviewing the Company's technical and financial accounting systems
- (ii) advising on the effects of changes in accounting and financial legislation

The post offers good prospects of an executive position in the near future.

Fringe benefits include free life assurance, non-contributory pension and low interest mortgage schemes.

Please write giving full career details to the Personnel Manager, The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited, Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 5AL.

**ASST.
ADMINISTRATION
MANAGER**

Salary C. £5,000

A career minded man or

woman. A rapid ex-

pander in the

marketing of business

and adminis-

tration.

An energetic experien-

ced Adminstration Manager.

You will be able to

cope with a hectic, busy

and varied job.

Contact:

FRANCES SACKER

on

Graduate Appointments

Register.

FINANCIAL ANALYST

ACCOUNTING
SUPERVISOR

Paris

International consulting

group located in

Paris requires exper-

enced ACCOUNTING

SUPERVISOR

for a

small but highly com-

plex accounting opera-

tion.

Burroughs machine

used.

Should have some

international accounting

experience.

French not essential.

International salary

plus assistance with relo-

cation.

Written applications

please with c.v. to:

Jenner Simpson,

Booz, Allen & Hamilton

International

New Bond Street

London W1Y 0DB.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

INDANGATE Legal Services

The specialist legal service

offices in London

and Birmingham

are seeking to

recruit

new appointments

from

graduates

and law students.

RESEARCH OFFICERS

Industrial Relations

Research Services

Industrial Relations Services



-Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Tempting Times-

NON-SECRETARIAL

Do People Listen to You?

We are seeking six lively fun-loving people who want to embark on an interesting and challenging career

You may be a bored Secretary, Receptionist or perhaps you just want a job where you can progress and be rewarded on your own merit. If you are aged between 18 and 25, and believe that life should be enjoyable and satisfying, even when you're working hard, we would like to meet you.

The job is selling the benefits of Classified Advertising to private and professional people, from Percy Thrillington's large multi-national companies. We offer, sales training, excellent opportunities to earn a good salary and bonus, plus 4 weeks 3 days holiday after 6 months.

Would you like to join a young, successful team? Consider your job now—

Ring Brian Wexham 01-837 1234 ext. 7115

OR WRITE TO:

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER
New Printing House Square
Grays Inn Road, London W.C.I.

RECRUITMENT EXECUTIVE

£1,000+

The national magazine Slimming and Nutrition is looking for a Recruitment Executive to select, and probably help to train people to run weekly meetings in its national chain of Slimming Clubs.

There are already 100 Slimming and Nutrition Clubs throughout the country and the company now wants to expand this chain. The successful candidate is likely to be a graduate of about 30, with both recruitment experience and proven organisational ability. Candidates must be intelligent, of smart appearance and prepared to travel.

Slimming Magazine has attractive offices in Kensington and the Recruitment Officer will report to the Director in charge of the Slimming Clubs.

Please apply in writing with c.v. to:

Dorothy Dent

SLIMMING MAGAZINE LTD.

4 Clareville Grove, London, S.W.7

ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS

require a

TYPIST/ASSISTANT

In their Publicity Department, the person appointed will give assistance to the Publicity Officer in all aspects of public promotion and media relations in an exciting, varied and interesting office.

Applicants aged 18+ should have good communication skills and be able to type accurately at 40 w.p.m. Salary £2,602 per annum.

For application form please telephone Scars 1182, 01-387 5200, or write to: Penguin Books Ltd., 200 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

RECEPTIONIST

£3,000+LVS

A small professional consultancy firm have a vacancy for a Receptionist with good typing and PA/LV skills in their West End office near Hyde Park Corner. The firm is involved in research for someone who can work a full day, evenings and some Saturdays, and is willing to help with general office duties. Suitable candidates should be sent to the College Secretary as soon as possible.

Ring Anne Fox,
VICTORIA & ST JAMES'S RECEPTIONISTS,
1 St. James's Street, S.W.1.
2 min. St. James's Park tube.

RECEPTIONIST—WATCH OUT!

There are at least two in the West End, and a third opportunity for a Receptionist with good typing and PA/LV experience to work in a busy, well-known London office. Salary circa £2,500. Aged 20-30. Full time.

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST.
Receptionist Consultant,
No. 53, next door to Franks,
01-523 3669 01-629 7303

IT'S SMART IN PARK LANE

For smart, experienced work with a lively team, and work with a friendly, professional staff, there is a vacancy for a junior Clerk. Experience in a retail environment, and good references, are essential. Full time. Age 20+. Salary circa £2,600.

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST.
Receptionist Consultant,
No. 53, next door to Franks,
01-523 3669 01-629 7303

SALES ASSISTANT £3,120

Plus commission, a weekly half-day, and a week's paid annual leave. To sell for a leading, further, up-tying an established firm. For interview phone Alan Fischelis 01-486 2760

ALAN FISCHELIS
01-486 2760

INDIAN TOURIST BOARD, S.W.1, needs a Receptionist with good telephone and shorthand skills to work in a busy office. Good knowledge of Indian language and culture required. Apply to Mr. D. J. Johnson, 222 Grosvenor Gardens, SW.1. Tel. 01-580 2428.

SKETCH EXECUTIVE needed for road research department. Salary £3,000+. Ring Judy Farquharson Ltd. 01-493 8824.

QUOTES. Ideal opportunity to fit a career in sales with a well-known company. Salary £3,000+. Ring Judy Farquharson Ltd. 01-493 8824.

WITH NURSING EXP. required for Agency office, 16-3, Oxford Street, W.1. Tel. 01-580 2428.

AGENTS in design copied based in Central Dublin. Aged 25-30. Essential: 4 yrs. exp. in design. Tel. 01-7701.

TRADING AND TELETYPE required for a well-known, established firm. Experience in a retail environment, and a week's paid annual leave. Tel. 01-752 0089.

FOR BOYS, FRIDAY, 10th August. 2nd floor of busy office in W.C.1. Tel. 01-752 0089.

JOBS everyday and featured on Wednesday and Thursday

NON-SECRETARIAL

CENTRUM

KENSINGTON BOOKKEEPER

We are an Australian owned Staff Agency with a London office. We require a capable person to supervise the Kalandring Systems for financial management of accounts, reporting on total temps. Payroll, Payroll, weekly, holiday and lunch money. £2,500 p.a. negotiable.

Call Miss Pam Freemason, 327 6222.

Library Information Work

for CLERICAL ASSISTANT

The International Energy Agency, the administrator of an international programme of Coal Research, currently have an opening for a Clerical Assistant to carry out interesting and varied work within their library and information offices close to Victoria Station.

Duties will include the provision of a regular press cuttings service, the maintenance of a computerised system, organising inter-library lending schemes and microcopying of documents.

Candidates should have clerical experience, some knowledge of record systems and have a good standard of copy typing. Some library and administrative experience would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be between £2,800 and £3,000, according to age and experience.

Please write with full details to NCB (IEA) Services Ltd., Room 237, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1K 7HD.

ADVERTISING AGENCY

W.1

need intelligent, happy person to be responsible for regular advertising. Must have good typing and spelling, some knowledge of shorthand and Jane Nutton. 01-627 4601.

18-20 Lower Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-629 2511.

PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE

aged 27, for business services organisation. £4,000. Tel. 01-752 0089.

SECRETARIAL

PUBLIC RELATIONS

£2,500-£3,500

PR Consultants have 3 Secretarial vacancies. base 3,000. plus 10% commission from clients. Full time, part time, flexible, 10 hours a week. £2,500-£3,000. Tel. 01-752 0089.

LONDON CAREERS

01-754 0202

CREATIVE COPYCAT

TO £3,000

Well known West End Publishing Company needs accurate typists for their Creative Copycat Department. You will be working in a friendly, creative atmosphere.

REVOLN

are looking for a person aged 18-25 to join their advertising department concerned with public relations and the administration of their telephone and fax machines. Tel. 01-752 0089.

LONDON CAREERS

01-754 0202

SECRETARY/EXECUTIVE TRAINEE

Graduate with good know-how, fluent in English, some secretarial experience for training as executive PA in Southern, London, area. Tel. 01-752 0089.

SECRETARY

required by Solicitor Company. Part-time or full-time. Duties involve record keeping. Working conditions in Soho Square.

Salary around £3,500, according to experience.

Telephone 01-629 7831.

VIDAL SASOON

requires

for their London salons.

Please contact Nigel Sillis, 629 9665

INTERVIEWERS

TO TRAIN

£2,000-£2,500 inc.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

£1,800-£2,000 inc.

INTERVIEWERS

£1,800-£2,000 inc.

INTERESTED IN LAW?

Young solicitors required to assist in the practice.

SECRETARIES FOR BOND ISLANDS

£1,800-£2,000 inc.

INTERVIEWERS

£1,800-£2,000 inc.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

£1,800-£2,000 inc.

INTERVIEWERS

£1

toring

wing peril
ie young on
wheels

Motoring on five cylinders—the Audi 100 SE

few years have seen a boom in cycling. Between 1971 and 1975, the number of vehicles nearly doubled, but the increase has been caused by a rise in the number of accidents involving motor cyclists and cyclist casualties.

Two sentences could apply to Britain. In fact they are taken from the Department of Transport in New South Wales, Australia, too, there is growing concern about the increase in cyclist casualties and road safety.

Like those in Britain, have looking at ways to reverse the

New South Wales report under-

the point that the motor cyclist is particularly vulnerable.

Three-quarters of reported motor cycles in the state during 1974

involved in fatal or serious

casualties, compared with a

quarter of other crashes.

Motor cycles, about four times as dangerous as average motor vehicles,

are vulnerable but two aspects

are a car occupant who is cocooned

in a metal cage designed to collapse

readily under impact so that the

motor compartment comes out

completely unscathed, the motor cyclist

is protected. If he is not hit in the

head, he is likely to come off

the machine and receive injuries

especially to the neck.

Five-cylinder Audi

I have already discussed the new Audi 100 in its "base" five-cylinder version; today I want to look at the 2.2 litre, which has just become available in Britain. It is the engine with the unusual number of five cylinders, said to be unique for a petrol car, though Mercedes offers a five in its diesel.

Why five, instead of the traditional four, six or eight? Because, Audi says, it has enabled the maker to combine the smoothness and quietness of a six with the fuel economy of a four. It is also lighter than a six-cylinder, which again, helps fuel consumption, and smaller for tucking under the bonnet. Lastly, Audi was able to graft the extra cylinder on to an existing engine, the 1600 unit used in the 80 range, and was saved the huge cost of having to develop a new engine from scratch.

With a capacity of 2144cc, and linked to fuel injection, the five-cylinder develops 136 bhp, the same as the 115 bhp of the two-litre. On the road the improvement in noise and performance is striking, and to my mind the 100 SE is a distinctly better car and worth the extra £300, although I gather that the two-litre is expected to remain the principal model.

Manufacturers' claims have often to be treated sceptically but Audi's five-cylinder is as smooth and quiet as most six cylinders, even under hard acceleration, and with little wind noise to disturb the calm the car is ideal for relaxed motorway cruising. Fuel consumption, too, is good for the size of vehicle: I obtained 23 mpg in town and, with careful driving, up to 50 on the open road.

I doubt further whether many 2.2 litre engines would give as good performance. The car accelerates briskly from rest to 50 mph in 9.3 seconds and there is good pulling power in top gear.

The claimed top speed of 118 mph indicates just how much is in hand when driving at our legal maximum. In short, the five-cylinder concept seems really convincing and I only wonder who will be the first to copy it.

As for the car as general, I must again praise the tact handling and roadholding, ride and seat comfort and abundance of space for both passengers and luggage. The steering, though, is low geared and some drivers might welcome power assistance. I also liked the neat "cockpit" with handily

arranged instruments and clear instruc-

tions. In the longer term motor cycles will be wired so that headlights

can be turned on automatically with the

ignition.

The New South Wales report sug-

gests that motorcyclists could be

persuaded to wear crash

suits and without fight, appeared to have

three times the risk of crash-

compared with those having their

own car.

The report says universal daytime

helmet usage is unlikely to be

achieved by persuasion, though a law

will be well received by motor

cyclists. The costs associated with such

an idea has been tried in Britain

successfully and with some success.

No one in the motor cycle world

is likely to favour compulsion. The evi-

dence from some American states

is that, if a law is introduced, car

users tend to pay less attention after

an hour or two and the effect of the

law wears off.

The law that is about to come into

effect on August 1, restricts mopeds

to 12.5 mph, with a maximum

speed of 20 mph.

It is a law that is likely to be

enforced and it is likely to be

well received by motorcyclists.

As for the motor cyclist, he

should be allowed to wear a

crash helmet.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash jacket.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash vest.

He should be allowed to wear a

crash suit.

He should be allowed to wear a



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:
PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE
AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connexion with advertisements that have appeared tel:

Classified Queries Dept.
01-837 1234, Extn 7180

Appointments Vacant ... 22

Domestic and Catering ... 26

Educational ... 26

Flat Sharing ... 27

Legal Notices ... 26

Property Notices ... 26

Private Notices ... 26

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial ... 26

Situations Wanted ... 26

Box No. replies should be addressed to:

The Times,
P.O. Box 7,

Newgate Street Square,
London WC2

Details for cancellations and alterations to copy faxed to us by 12.30 p.m. on the day of publication. For Monday's issues, copy must reach us by Saturday. On all cancellations a Staff Number is given. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, the Staff Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"Remember me O my God,
for good." —Nehemiah 13: 21.

BIRTHS

HODKIN —Theodore and Sophie — second daughter, on July 13th, 1977, John and Sophie Hodkin, of 18 Ruskin Road, London NW3, and Peter — a daughter, Gemma.

CORKERY —On 11th June, to

Catherine and Richard — a daughter,

Gemma.

DESMOND —On July 10th, at the

Middlesex Hospital, London, son

Nicholas Timothy, brother

to the late

ELLISON —On July 13th, in Brixton,

Hannah, Liz (née Smith), and

John, son of

JONATHAN.

GARNER —STORREY —On July

13th, at the Royal Sussex Hospi-

tal, Brighton, Mrs Katherine (née O'Calli-

ghan) — a daughter,

Patricia Ann.

GARIBA —On July 12th, to America

and John — a daughter,

Karen (née Kelly-Anne).

HICKIE —On July 12th, to Carole,

and Michael, son of

LANCELEY —On July 12th, at

West London Hospital, in Michelin

MILBURN —On July 11th, 1977,

to Belinda and Anthony, son,

PATRICK —On July 12th, to

Naomi (née Walker), and

Simon, son (deceased), Ali, dying

WILLIAMS —On July 10th, 1977,

to Elizabeth and Andrew,

WILLIAMS —On July 12th, at

West Huddersfield Hospital, to

Michael and Davida,

Wood — a daughter,

and Belinda (née Wood),

of Liverpool, son of

John and Isobel Williams, sister

to Alexander.

BIRTHDAYS

MONA —Happy birthday, darling.

Love you always —Kathy.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,653

What would you do...?

If you had called on

Miriam and found this:

a damp room with rotten

floorboards, no hot water, no inside toilet.

And a sandy old lady of 75, cut off

from everyone, not

knowing what to do, and

with no chance of rehousing.

The experienced

visitor did the one

thing that could make an

immediate difference —

encouraged her to come

to the local Co-op.

Her to another; or

to a hospital treatment

or light work centre; £5

or £50, it will do

wonders for the old in

need.

Other volunteers need

food and medicines for

old people in

disaster-stricken

countries. Be a "Doctor

in a box," send £3 to a

catastrophe victim; or wheel

in a bed to an

under-equipped hospital

in Asia or Africa — £100

provides one in memory

someone dear to you.

Or £100 to help someone on the

Disaster Emergency Plan.

A donation of £100 a day

on a day centre you help

with £150.

Please use the

FREEPOST facility and

address your gift to:

Hon. Treasurer, The Rt.

Lord Maybury-King.

Help the Aged.

RCF, FREEPOST 30,

LONDON, W1E 7JZ.

(No stamp needed.)

MARRIAGES

CHAWFIELD —SELLARD —On July 9th at All Saints' Church, Bellingham, Surrey, Mr and Mrs Peter Chawfield, of 12, Bellingham, married Mr and Mrs Michael Gellard, of Brussels.

GOLDEN WEDDING

JOHNSON — HARDIE —On 14th

July 1977, Mr and Mrs Alan

Johnson, of 15, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Arthur

Hughes, of 48, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

LOVING —SIMPSON —Gavin

and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

Simpson, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1, celebrated

their 25th wedding

anniversary.

MCNAUL —MCGOWAN —

John and Linda, of 10, St. John's

Road, London NW1, and

Mr and Mrs Michael

McGowan, of 10, Grosvenor

Place, London SW1,